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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 19, 1851.

For the National Era. DORA'S CHILDREN.

A SEQUEL TO "THE DARKENED CASEMENT."

BY GRACE GREENWOOD. FREDERIC PRESTON.

Those who have read "The Darkened Casement" will remember the dying mother's sketch ment" will remember the dying mounts assets of her son — in which she represented him as a noble, generous lad, but with the not often co-existing faults of a will too yielding, too great susceptibility to all outward influences, and an ambition for worldly distinction too restless and absorbing. To the strengthening of the manly will and the moral principles of his son, and to the chastening and directing of his ambition, Captain Preston, keeping ever in his constant heart the last injunctions of his wife, most conscientiously devoted himself. And great joy must it have been for him to mark, day by day, that fresh, young, plastic nature rounding into grace and

Captain Preston early resolved not to expose his son to the many temptations and dangerous associations of college life, but, being desirous tuition of a distant relative of his own-a retired | truth a cold and weary distance. clergyman, and one of the most eminent scholars

in New England. So, in a simple, little household, in a quiet inland village, Frederic Preston spent full four years, devoting himself faithfully to study, varied by her enthusiasm for music. She was an artisonly by occasional visits to his native city, some thirty miles distant.

hirty miles distant.

Captain Preston was often with his son, and when absent was in the habit of writing to him almost daily. It was his wish and advice that Frederic should strengthen his constitution, and confirm his fine health by vigorous exercises and all innocent, manly sports. He also counselled him not wholly to neglect social pleasures; but Frederic was too ambitious and too studious in his habits to have much taste for general society.

The family of Mr. Ellsworth, Frederic's tutor, consisted of himself, his wife, an exceedingly lovely womsu, and their youngest daughter, Annie, a sweet girl of fifteen, when Frederic first came to her father's. Annie was one who was always spoken of by her friends as " a dear, good child;" she was not very beautiful, or brilliant, but she one that failed not to attract admiring attention possessed a warm, unselfish, faithful heart, and everywhere. With Mrs. Ashton's artistic tastes, an earnest, attentive, comprehensive mind. Like Frederic's mother, she had been from her early liar favor in her eyes from the first. So much childhood passionately fond of reading and study; but, unlike Dora, she was blessed with beauty, and the little romance that yet lingered love, as it were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces from the want of collider and study; but a sit were a slight flower—dashing in pieces flower—da could pore over her books hour after hour, without banishing the bloom from her cheek or the light from her eye, and she would rise from the most intense abstraction of study, to join in the usual sports of happy girlhood, or to assist her mother in the cares and labors of the household. She became at once Frederic's companion in his studies, and was but a little way behind him in many, while she equalled him in some.

My reader will scarcely wonder, that as the months and years went by, the study which most deeply and pleasantly interested Frederic Pres ton was that of the rapidly unfolding character of his fair young frierd; for, in their close daily companionship, he came at last to know every trait, and power, and passion, and aspiration, almost as he knew those of his own nature. Often would the young student pause, lift his eyes from the book before him, and fix them on Annie's noble, kindling face, as she sat opposite to him, lost in her studies, and read in that sweet volume deeper love and more beautiful truth than geometrical problems contained, or Greek characters expressed. And it was strange, that however absorbed Annie might be by her lesson at such times, she failed not to feel a sudden, sweet disturbance troubling her stilled heart, and jostling her thought from the point where she had fixed it; and involuntarily, with an inquiring smile, she would lift her eyes to his. Glance would meet glance, then be quickly, though scarce conscious

ly, withdrawn. And thus it was that those two free, unwarped natures, drawn near in their actual lives, and yet nearer by the kindred of the spirit, like two fair young trees, growing up together, gradually and almost imperceptibly leaned towards one another and their thoughts and aspirations mingled, like intertwining branches.

Slowly and unconsciously ascended each heart into the upper realm, the divine relations of a great and holy affection. So innocent, so tender and childlike was their love, even in the fulness of its beauty and power-so lightly and quietly lay upon each spirit those bonds formed link by link, by congenial pursuits, pleasant daily associ ations, and gentle nightly dreams, that both were unknowing of the depth and intensity of that love, of the strength and endurance of those

At last Frederic became aware that he could never shut Annie out of his visions of the futurewere they proud or sorrowful, of success or defeat, of poverty or splendor, she was ever at his side, a cheering, guiding, or consoling presence And ever when his heart burned most for fame, and he listened most eagerly to the voice of a selfish, unworthy ambition, he would feel the soft rebuke of her mild eyes, and blush, though none

When Frederic Preston left the village of W-, to pursue the study of the law in his native city, he was not formally plighted to Annie-he had not even given full expression by spoken or written words to the affections which ay upon his heart with the weight of an inestitreasure. But what need was there of words, when every look towards her was a protestation—every tone a fervent prayer for love? All this she understood, and rested with perfect faith and a measureless content in the assurance thus given her—the cloquent, though unspoken avowal of a love which she returned with all the

strength and pure devotion of her nature. Frederic Preston pursued his legal studies with an eminent lawyer, who became to him a friend as well as a preceptor. Mr. Abbott soon perceived the fine ability, read aright the amiable and manly character of his young student, and bent himself to advance his interests. In the family circle of the Abbotts there was much of true refinement, and here Frederic saw fashionable society in its most attractive form, and very soon forebodes a violent thunder-storm, and the Abfelt himself entirely at home. He was, as we know, well read—he possessed much native elegance and rare convergational talent, nor was he

his office hours.

Many were the visiters at that hospitable manseveral weeks his letters to Annie, which were shore that afternoon, and a graceful wild vine, long, frequent, and most confiding in their tone, were filled with lively descrpitions of novel and pleasant scenes, and graphic sketches of characer-but, finally, those letters came less often, and grew strangely formal and constrained, or semed careless and hurried.

During the first week of his stay at the seashore, he heard much of the expected arrival of a sister of his preceptor, Mrs. Ashton, who was about returning from Europe, whither she had, a year or two previous, accompanied an invalid husband, whom she had buried in Italy. She came at last, and Frederic, who had looked for a pale, thin, sorrowful, middle-aged matron, was agreeably surprised to meet a young and beauiful woman-brilliant and conversable in spite of her weeds. Mrs. Ashton was in truth a most superb and fascinating creature. She had all the graces and enchantments which rare beauty, fair talent, many accomplishments, a thorough knowledge of the world, and a most artistic and refined coquetry, could give her. In her marriage there had been scarce the pretence of love on either side. Her husband, an eminent politician and

ed feeling when he met her, and honored her with his distinguished alliance. Though absorbed in his narrow pursuits, drowned in politics, he was proud of his wife, cared for her happiness while he lived, and left her an immense fortune beauty, and growing more strong and firm under at his death. On her part, the wife had been outwardly faithful and duteous-had nursed him patiently through his long illness - shed some tears, and planted a rose-tree on his grave. There had been given no tender child-love to draw nearthat he should receive a complete classical and mathematical education, placed him under the side for years, but between which there was in

> Mrs. Ashton had corsoled herself for the dead life of a loveless and childless marriage, with a leadership in society, by wielding a powerful though secret influence in the political world, and tic singer, and played upon the barp and piano very finely, though with more brilliancy than

> In short, Caroline Ashton had given to the world her life, her very soul, and the world had rewarded her by making her a large sharer in the most refined of its intellectual and sensual pleasures, and by the bestowal of its most intoxicating homage. She was in full possession of her rare gifts and acquirements—rich, free, and twenty-five—when she cast her beautiful eyes upon Fred-

> He was then little more than twenty-one, but looked some years older, as his figure was tall, firmly built, and fully developed, while his countenance wore a remarkable natural expression. He was handsome, even beautiful, his face being one that failed not to attract admiring attention it was little wonder that our friend found pecusmall, Alpine flowers that grow among the glaciers—so quick was her recognition of his fine talent and of the wild ambition, so kindred to her own, which sometimes blazed in his eye and broke from his lips in impatient, almost reckless, expression—that her new and pleasant impressions and vague speculations at last formed themselves into a strange, but well-defined plan. She would bestow her hand and her great fortune upon Frederic Preston-would mould his yet plastic character, develop his genius, concentrate his enthusi-

asm, aid him by her knowledge of the world, and urge him on to success and fame by the tireess force of her own passionate will. She could not be ashamed of him as he was—she would be anspeakably proud of him when she had made him all she desired. And Frederic-how stood he affected towards her? For a while he was reserved in his intercourse with her-in truth, was somewhat jealous of a woman who, with all her tact, could not at all

times conceal a certain consciousness of superiori-

ty. But soon this failed to pique his pride, and he istened to her soft, even-toned voice, till it became indeed "the voice of the charmer." Mrs. Ashton ever spoke with careless indifference, in a tone of superior wisdom, half pitylog, half contemptuous, of a simple life of the affections-but dwelt with kindling enthusiasm on a life of intellectual power, and refined sensua

pleasures, as one worthy of the gods. She spoke of love, as life's morning dream exceeding sweet and beautiful, yet which mus pass away, like the early mist; but of the pursuit of fame and power, as the earnest, worthy, glorious business of the day. She believed in passion—she had herself called forth too often that lava-tide of the heart, to doubt its existence-but of a pure, exalting, unselfish, unworldly affection—that deep, mysterious sympathy of the spirit, that close, indissoluble union of life with life, that perfect blending of two natures, one for evermore

she had no real belief or conception. And Frederic listened to those deadly sophis tries which came sliding softly through the most perfect lips in the world-listened and received them into his warm, impressible heart, which seemed to harden about them, and hold them, as a rock holds crystals. And gradually, the little airy isle of love, and hope, and happiness, once so green and bright in the sea of his future, sunk down and disappeared, and the chill waters of a worldly and selfish philosophy passed over it.

Yet it need hardly be said that Frederic Preston did not love Mrs. Ashton. We know that he loved Annie Ellsworth. He gave to his new misress a half intellectual, half passionate worship; there was no close confidences, no careless familiarity, no companionship, no sweet sense of nearness, between the two. Frederic felt Mrs. Ashton's presence in the quickened action of his heart—she always roused, but never soothed him. The casual touch of her hand sent shocks through all his frame-he first sought, then shrank from the gaze of her eyes, with he knew not what of apprehension and dismay. Ah, there was strange power in those eyes-power even in the slow fall

and upward sweep of the long, dark lashes. Yet though Frederic Preston did not love Mrs. Ashton, he sometimes imagined that he did; nor could he be blind to her partiality for himself and well he saw, with his sharpened vision, that with the wealth and influence of such a wife, the realization of the wildest dreams of his ambition was possible. Finally—the truth must be told he began to congratulate himself on the fact that there existed no positive, formal engagement between himself and Annie, and strove to shut out from his heart the now sad conviction that the

poor girl's very life was bound up in his.
It was a sultry night, in the last of August botts were seated on the vine-shaded piazza, looking at the masses of black clouds which lowered At the urgent request of Mr. Abbott and his

over the ocean, and watching the lightnings which played incessantly along the horizon now, and dropping down and quenching themselves in the made to forget the celestial music which floated in Dora's simple story. As she had been moved

in a wild, fitful manner, and singing snatches of of fair angel forms still beekoning to her across

songs—now conversing with her companion in the river of death.

tones more than usually low and silvery. 'The After a month of the most careful and tender sion, and endless the plans of pleasure—it was a tones more than usually low and silvery. The season of rare enjoyment to Frederic, and for two had been riding in the woods along the seaported by Frederic—almost borne in his arms. He wheeled her arm chair toward the fire, arwhich Frederic had gathered, now rested on the things than she had ever found in books. He which he had never before remarked-a tender b.ought her the brightest flowers and the greenlanguor a thousand times more irresistible than her usual queenly air and triumphant smile. Alas, at that moment, how utterly forgotten was take a little stroll with him through the village, the simple village maiden, his boyhood's loveleaning fondly and dependingly on his arm, as how utterly blotted from his heaven seemed that fair star, so late his guiding light! Annie's last proud, and grateful to God, than he had language letter, breathing in every line a generous trust, untroubled by coldness or neglect, he had left for

to express.

Frederic had faithfully confident a Annie the weeks unanswered. It came to him just as he was story of his passion, or rather infatuation, for ness, a type of true manhood."

Caroline Ashton; and she, in the wisdom of her

As Annie read, she felt Frede and he flung it into his desk, where it actually own generous nature, regarded it as but a brief ten. Yet there was a time when he eagerly welcomed a letter in that familiar hand, and read it with kindling eyes, pausing only to press it to his lips, ere he broke the seal. Now, as he looked on never utterly forsaken its love and her. that spendid woman at his side, with the proud

about setting forth for a ride with Mrs. Ashton,

remained for a day or two unread-quite forgot-

conviction that she might be his, a passionate im-

pulse prompted him to make that avowal which

had again and again trembled on his lips, but

which had ever been repressed by a strange, un-

known power. He bowed over her, sought her

eyes, and would have spoken, but that at the mo-

ment she began singing a verse of "the Vesper Hymn to the Virgin." It was the last hymn which

he remembered to have heard his mother sing,

and now it struck back the mad words of a false

love from his lips, and left him silent, from the

sense of an angelic rebuke. But presently it

seemed that the dead mother's hand was with-

drawn from his lips, that her warning presence

passed from his side—for, as Mrs. Ashton ceased warbling one of Moore's delicious love-songs,

Frederic knelt at her side grasped her hand, and

pastime on the shore, when the tide is low.

read it at once."

nobody had ever seen them look before-handsomer, happier, and more interesting every way. The bridesmaids were Pauline Preston, grown a and Mr. Walter Edwards, of New York, a dis- and renewed his early consecration to Freedom. tant relative of the Prestons-a remarkably grave-looking but handsome young man of nine- as the world counts riches and recognises great where he was to complete his education.

looking into her eyes, murmured—"Caroline!" but not a word more could he utter. This was but Captain Preston had the first kiss of the call him blessed." the first time he had ever presumed to call her by her Christian name. Yet, leaving her hand in his, she smiled graciously, saying, "Well, Fredbride, and all were merry and sad at once. There was no woman's smile, at least, that shone not through tears.

One year from that night, there was a grand And he was lost! No, no-salvation came in the form of James, the Irish servant, who entered, wedding at the Abbotts', when Mrs. Ashton became again the proud wife of a distinguished saying: "I beg your pardon, sir, but here is a letter just brought by the post, marked 'Deliner statesman. The happy pair set out at once for Washington; but the splendor of that wedding immediately,' and I thought maybe you'd like to did not soon pass from the memory of some of the Frederic, struck by a strange dread, caught the guests. Such high-bred elegance was there in letter, tore it open on the spot, and read these the air of the bridegroom, despite his years and portly figure! and such diamonds as the bride "DEAR FREDERIC: My daughter's life is des-

paired of. She is very low with the typhus Somewhat more than eight years had passed. fever. If you would see her alive, come to us Frederic Preston, who from the time of his mar-" CHARLES ELLSWORTH." riage had been established in his native town Oh, human heart! thou fathomless mystery! living with his father and sisters, in Dora's own thou inexplicable contradiction! In one brief dear cottage-home, had met with fair success in moment, from the lowest deeps of Frederic's nahis profession, had been happy, most happy, in ture welled up the old love, in a swift, resistless his marriage, and was the proud father of three tide of anguish, remorse, and irrepressible tenlovely children. He was not yet, however, in any from the want of political abilities and predilections, but because he had chosen to stand forth fragments frail structures built by children for rather prominently for certain principles more honorable to him than popular with the multi-With a hurried adieu, and a partial explanatude. Frederic possessed genuine eloquence, tion to his friends, Frederic sprang on to his conciliating manners, and a noble character; all horse, and set out for W- at full speed. He of which gave him great influence over the minds had not ridden far before the storm which had of the people, speaking ever, though he most frebeen so long lowering in the east came down quently was, against the tide of popular prejuwith great fury. The night was utterly dark, and dice. So general was the appreciation of the the half-distracted rider could only see his way force of Mr. Preston's character, and of his pecuby flashes of lightning. His horse was a fine one, liar intellectual power, that many were the tempand for full twenty miles bore up bravely; but tations which came to him in the shape of secret finally, on crossing a little bridge, from which the overtures from parties and political leaders, of swollen stream had carried away a plank, he fell place and preferment, if he would abandon his through, and so injured one shoulder that his present "lofty, but impracticable purposes," and master saw at once that he could proceed no farsacrifice his favorite "abstractions." To all such ther. So, hastily fastening the faithful creature propositions Frederic had returned but one reby the road side, there being no house or barn ply-an unqualified and indignant rejection. But near, Frederic resolutely pursued his way on foot. A superhuman strength seemed given him; it happened, at length, there arose an unfortunate difference between himself and some of his assohe scarcely felt fatigue or heeded the tempest ciates in the cause to which he had devoted all as for five long miles he toiled up and dashed his energies and sacrificed so many worldly indown the hills, bespattered with mud, drenched terests; he felt himself wronged, distrusted, and with the rain, and half blinded by the lightning ungratefully forsaken, by those to whom he had There was a fear at his heart colder than the long been bound by the close fellowship of a holy, chill of the rain, and more dismaying than the common cause, the brotherhood of a great truth; lightning. Yet he struggled on, hoping only to and, wounded and embittered, he withdrew himreach Annie's death-bed, to weep out his sorrow self from them for a time. That misunderstand and repentance at her feet, to receive one word, ing had seemed but a slight thing in the beginone look of forgiveness, ere she died. And how ning; but the breach had been widened by the past came back! the dear, lost season of inthoughtless or designing persons, till it seemed nocent joys, simple desires, andpurest love. He almost impassable. It was then, when so pecuremembered how, only a year ago, Annie had liarly open to temptation, that Frederic received patiently and tenderly nursed him through a fea confidential letter, which might have staggered ver like the one which had now prostrated her. him in his best hours. This was from Mr. Ab-Thus, torn with fear and self-reproach, he at bott, his former preceptor in the law, now an emilast drew near the pleasant familiar house of the nent political leader, high in office. It was writ-Ellsworths. He crossed the lawn, he staggered ten in a kind, a genuinely friendly tone; it was a against the door, and, after a brief struggle for flattering tribute to Frederic's talent, and an calmness, knocked. The housekeeper, whom he well knew, opened to him. He entered, but for turn, while it was yet time, from the course which he was pursuing with more generosity than wisdom, and for the sake of his family and friends to enter upon the enviable career so plainly open before him, and to seize the good fortune which awaited him. It contained most ingenious arguments, to prove that he could even ultimately advance those very truths now so dear to him, by a temporary abandonment of their advocacy. In

conclusion, the writer earnestly, though delicate-

ly, pressed upon his young friend the acceptance

of an honorable and lucrative appointment, and

prophecied for him much success and fame, if

only he would be faithful to the principles and inter-

"pleasant chamber which looked out upon the

sea." She was sitting with her baby asleep upon

her lap, and was busy in reading a manuscript

Frederic drew near, he saw that she was weep-

ing. But, dashing away her tears, and smiling

"I have been reading this last letter of your

mother to your father. He has let me take it

again. I cannot read it too often. Do you know, dearest, that I think what relates to you the

"Read it to me, love," said Frederic, striving

on her husband, she said-

truest and most beautiful of all ?"

ests of his new party.

spoke.

"She is living, sir," said the woman, who u lerstood his silence; "but she has been quite inconscious for several hours, and we have no nore any hope that she will long continue with

his soul he could not utter a word.

"For Gcd's sake lead me to her !" cried Frederic, and in a moment more he stood in Annie's room-that room once so light and cheerful, but now the shadowed and silent chamber of the dying. All her dearest friends were there-father, mother, sister and brother, weeping and waiting for the coming of the dread angel; but Frederic saw only that one beloved, lying pale and insensible-her blue eyes closed, her brown hair floating over the pillow, her faded lips apart, and the breath struggling up from her breas faintly, and yet more faintly. One white hand lay across her bosom, and Frederic, kneeling at her bedside, bowed his face upon this, and covered it with his tears and his kisses. None sought to reprove or check the outburst of his grief, as

"Oh, Annie! do not leave me! It is I-Frederic. Look on me once more, my love, once more!"

And she did look on him! He felt that white hand tremble against his lips—then those blue eyes slowly unclosed, and fixed upon his upturned face a glance of recognition, of joy, of love. She spoke not, but slowly lifted her hand and laid it among the damp curls of his hair, tenderly smoothing them back from his forehead. Then Frederic laid his head down by hers, kissed her cheek, and wept convulsively. Mr. Ellsworth would have removed him, but Annie

"Let him lie here, father! I shall receive life again from his lips-do not take him away, for he has saved me !"

And he had saved her! From that hour the fever was broken, the disease departed, and dear Annie recovered. Yet for many days her spirit seemed to stand trembling on the confines of the to banish the half-sad, half-morose look he had vale of shadows, ere even that mightiest love worn of late—seating himself beside his wife, could draw her back into the light and warmth and winding his arm about her waist. And Antones of the best beloved voice, that she could be ing injunctions of the dying mother contained made to forget the celestial music which floated in Dora's simple story. As she had been moved

family, Frederic accompanied them to their pleasant summer residence, on the sea-side, some five
miles from the city, where he continued to spend

Mrs. Ashton and Frederic Preston were alone in the drawing-room. Mrs. Ashton sat at the pisounds of earth—and only the mute entreaty of
those sorrowful eyes could make her unheedful
of fair angel forms still beckoning to her across

Mrs. Ashton and Frederic Preston were alone
in the drawing-room. Mrs. Ashton sat at the pisounds of earth—and only the mute entreaty of
those sorrowful eyes could make her unheedful
of fair angel forms still beckoning to her across

Will oze into every human transaction gives the

right—a fervent love of liberty—a humble rever-ence for humanity. Teach him to yield his ready

We struck up a cheerful song as we entered classic brow of the dark-eyed widow. Never, in all the time he had known her, had she seemed so little feet, placed them on a soft cushion. He branches, or forsaken, denied, and crucified. Teach him to honor his own nature by a brave as merrily as a flock of swans, until peeping perilously beautiful to Frederic. There was a read to her in a low voice, from her favorite and upright life, and to stand for justice and through the tree-trunks, we could see afar off the soft, dreamy, half-sad expression in her face, books, talked to her in a yet lower voice, sweeter freedom against the world." "Teach him to be watchful of his independest mosses from the autumn woods; and when, that I need not charge you to infuse into his ing been entirely shielded from the sunshine.

ence, to guard jealously his manliness. I know quite narrow here, and still soakingly wet-havone mild day, early in November, she was able to mind a true patriotic spirit, free from cant and bravado-to counsel him against poor party feuds | cessfully, until suddenlyand narrow political prejudices. God grant that his own betrothed wife, he was more happy, and you may live to see our son, if not one of the world's great men, one whose pure life shall radimetrical character shall be a lesson of moral great-

As Annie read, she felt Frederic's head sinkusurpation, by the intellect and the senses, of the his fast tears were stealing down her neck. Flingrightful rule of the heart—a heart which, though ing aside the manuscript, she folded her arms for a time a sad truant, weak and erring, had about him, and wept with him, but said no word-Soon Frederic rose up with a clear smile, kissed On Christmas Eve there was a simple, quiet the tears from Annie's beautiful eyes, and rewedding party assembled in Mr. Ellsworth's turned to his library, where he penned a brief of the feminines among us, looking up in piteous pleasant parlor. First, of course, were the bride letter to his friend, thanking him for his kindand bridegroom, Annie and Frederic, looking as ness, but decidedly, though mildly, declining the flattering offer which he had made.

That night Frederic Preston made one of a small assembly, where a few brave, true hearts tall and elegant girl, and "little Louise," now no were gathered together in the cause of justice longer "pale-faced" and plain. The groomsmen and freedom. There he struck hands again with were, Mr. Ernest St. John, a young gentleman | those from whom he had been for a little time who looked as poetical as his name would lead estranged—frankly told them wherein they had one to hope—being a slight, delicate person, with wronged him, and as frankly confessed his own a fair Greek face, expressive, if not of genius, of error in yielding to a proud and hasty resenta noble spirituality far more rare and beautiful- ment-pledged his faith once more to the Right,

Frederic Preston may never be rich, or great teen, who was just about sailing for Germany, ness; but priceless treasures of affection are his, with the reverence of true and honorable natures, Mr. Ellsworth was the officiating clergyman, and the poor and oppressed "shall rise up and

> For the National Era. THE SINLESS.

BY MISS PHEBE CAREY. Walking with a cheerful spirit

"Father, keep me from temptation, This was all the prayer she said.

As she went from us apart,
To be saved through all her lifetime From the weakness of her heart, And she prayed that she might never

Never in her trials below. Bring her soul before the altar, Wailing in unchastened woe. So her hands of faith were strengthened.

And when clouds about her lay, From her bosom, all the darkness,

Smilingly she went unaided, When we would have led her on, Saying always to our pleading, Turned she from the faces deares

When her feet more feebly trod.

By a mortal love from God. So the Father, for her pleading, Kept her safe through all life's hours, And her path went brightly upward

For the National Era

LIFE ON PRAIRIE DE LA FLEUR. - No. 12.

BY MARY IRVING. A "FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION."

CONCLUDED. The much-expected sun did not rise the next orning-probably out of disgust at the cloud of smoke which Earth's western hemisphere stood

ready to breathe into his face! At least we had no ocular demonstration of his rising; for the children, who peeped out betimes toward the east, came in with lengthened faces and sad forebodings. "It's all clouded up!" complained one. " think it mightn't rain to-day, of all days in the vear !"

"Well, what will we do to get to Pin-nic Grove and what will we do when we do get there, with the rain-drops leaking through the leaves

"My dear! is that just right ?"

and soaking us and all ' the goodies ?" "'Tis 'many a cloudy morning that makes bright day '-wait and be patient !"

The hour of ten approached, and the sun not yet came out to be our grand usher; but nobody thought of waiting for him, as it did not actually rain. Such a motley group of glad children in their holyday dresses of all fashionssome with blue shoes, some with black, and some without any shoes at all, bonneted and capped earnest remonstrance against the use to which he in all conceivable styles, you can rarely look upon. was putting it—an appeal, almost an entreaty, to All were standing, with their teachers and the privileged dignitaries of the prairie, at a place reviously agreed upon, to await the arrival of

their grand carriages.

A cloud of dust in the distance at once heraldd and concealed the coming vehicles; but as it cleared away, we beheld two four-horse wagons rumbling triumphantly along, with several less pretending followers in the rear. One was so garnished with sprigs and boughs of cedar that it looked like a bower of evergreen; its horses were trimmed to match. The other, which was the most roomy of the two, had planted waving banners behind the ear of each proud horse; and bore above all, fluttering from a strong staff, our flag! It only fluttered its huge wing; it did not expand More than once Frederic Preston's face flushed to the morning air as we had hoped, but we trustas he read this letter. Was it the blush of hon- ed yet to the stimulus of the prairie breeze, when est shame, or the rekindling of the old baleful we should be fairly out of shelter of the Lake

fire? Ah! he hardly knew himself which it be- grove. The wagons halted by the waiting throng At length he sprang to his feet, and strode rap- and such as were considered worthy of so high an idly up and down his room, the quivering of his honor were promoted to the first seats, under the lip and the swelling of the veins in his forehead shadowing of the flag-staff; then the remaining revealing the struggle which was passing in his space was filled up by classes of the lesser boys and girls indiscriminately. The "flag-wagon," He next resolved to seek Annie, though he felt being furnished with four springless seats runthat he should scarce dare to let her see how ning lengthwise, accommodated just forty save sorely he was tempted. He found his wife in the one, of whom a number were adults; the others, room which had once been his mother's-that fewer in proportion.

Now for the open prairie! We were not disappointed-the wind did rise, and our flag did unfurl magnificently in its grasp, as we bore towards which looked somewhat worn and yellow; and as Pin-nic Grove. The first mate of our unwieldy craft-or rather standard-bearer of our motley regiment—(for he held both offices, being none other than the "school-master" of the previous evening council) often arose to cast an anxious clance towards various points of the compass. At length he spoke, "They're coming-the L

school! they'll not beat us at least!" Soon, taking another observation, he exclaime more earnestly-"There it is at last-the Quabasha flag-wagon

Do you see how it bends into a curve, like a boat's keel? It is terribly loaded down, that !" Indeed it was crowded almost to overflowing. "But their banner is not-no"-he cast up again a measuring glance at our own; " no-I am

"Oh! teach him what I have ever earnestly will ooze into every human transaction since the sought to inspire—a hearty devotion to the days of Cain and Abel! And yet it is the strong-

worship to God's truth, wherever he may meet the confines of Pic-nic Grove, about half a mile it-followed by the multitude strewing palm- from the place of grand rendezvous. The other hindmost of the benebes which had been left for our use by a recent camp-meeting. The road was Our Quabasha neighbor piloted us along suc

"Hurrah there! Gee up! Whoa!" and a succession of female screams burst forth, followed by the floundering of horses, the crashing down ate good and happiness-whose strong and sym- of seats, and then the four spirited steeds at once Froke their allegisnee to the wagon, and rushed headlong among the trees, leaving the vehicle and its precious contents in the midst of "the grand ing on to her shoulder; and when she finished, mire!" Logs were speedily rolled to its side, and an unaccountable number of women and children lifted out, unhurt, but sadly frightened. The empty wagon was drawn aside as soon as practicable, and the road left free to us.

" Do let us get out !" implored the elder portion entreaty to the driver. "You can't walk through the mud, 'yur! Sit

still; I reckon we'll push through-the size an't powerful bad this season, and we an't loaded down like that craft yonder."

So in we went, with forebodings that were too surely realized. The same whip-cracking and shouting, the same struggling, and swaying, and screaming, and wagon number second stood brought up in the "slue," minus its two "leaders!" Our noble horses had struggled well; but they had snapped their traces, and with them the thread of our glorying!

Glad to find ourselves fairly upon our feet on erra firma, instead of being thrown into the heterogeneous heap we had feared to form a moment before, we cheerfully marshalled our infantry for a foot-march. But scarcely had we reached the limits of the semi-clearing where our journey was to end, when a few saucy, straggling raindrops came pattering down upon our faces. A thousand anxious eyes looked upwards, but the glum skies deigned to give no token of favorable intentions, for a time. So, sheltering ourselves under umbrellas and parasols, as well as we could, we sat down to make the best of our condition.

for, all at once, the sun beams sparkled in upon us, and lit up every drop on leaf and spray into a glittering diamond. The speaker waved his hand in welcome to the gladdening light, then bowed

his farewell to us—
"I will not keep you any longer, children. know you are quite impatient for another kind of entertainment! The sunshine is smiling upon you—a happy omen! and an Englishman's goo wishes will not spoil your Independence Day! A cheering shout went up to the brightening sky; and we were then marshalled in procession. Each class was preceded by its teacher and small banner, each school by its superintendent and flag. Thus arranged, by two and two, with the "lesser lambs" in front, we proceeded to the

These had been, during the morning, under the supervision of a careful and bountiful commitsupervision of a careful and bountiful commit-tee—a tasteful one, moreover, as the first glimps at them assured us. The rough boards that sup-ported them were hidden by long, snowy cloths, and garlands of wild flowers, bouquets of roses and lilies, lay scattered in charming profusion among the innumerable dainties and delicacies that had been showered down from a thousand boxes and baskets. It was a feast for the eye, indeed—almost baskets. It was a feast for the eye, indeed—almost too beautiful for appetite to mar, thought we, as we made in procession the circuit of the long tables, and watched the myrtle and rose-wreaths blooming against the drifted icing of the huge No such scruples of taste, or against plum-cakes. No such scruples of taste, or against taste, had the children, to be sure! We were arranged in a double or treble oval around the board, to act upon the rules previously recited, namely: That each teacher should officiate as agent for the appetites of his or her class, that all things might be done in proper order. This was a very necessary precaution, for the wants of the untutored little gentlemen and ladies were often intutored little gentlemen and lanies were often found to be quite capacious or insatiable. One little epicure, indeed, with both hands and pockets filled to overflowing, insisted upon having a jumble to hold between his teeth! But he was a rara avis, of the vulture species, perhaps!

The tables were despoiled of their richness and beauty. A few words were spoken by one of the clampurant, the grapified children and spotther.

clergyment, the gratified children sang another gled hymn, and, with a busz of thankfulness, all turned their faces homeward.

turned their faces homeward.

Our broken wagons, meanwhile, had been in surgical hands, ...d were "splintered up" for our reception, on the farther shore of the slue, fortunately over which a temporary bridge of logs had been cast.
Oh, how brilliantly beautiful was our flower

prairie, in the glory of setting day, as we emerged upon it from Pic-nic Grove! Every leaf and blade seemed quivering its voiceless vesper-hymn of thankfulness to its Maker!

of thankfulness to its Maker!

We drove toward home more silently, but not less happily, than we had journeyed from it. All the rivalry of the ambitious was hushed in satisfaction. Our flag had floated in triumphant size and show, as the tired arm of the standard-bearer could well testify. He, meanwhile, forgetful of his former dignity and anxiety, looked less upon his banner, less upon the fair face of nature before him, than into the laughing eyes of a rosychecked damsel whom he had contrived to wile to a seat next his post of honor, and who, being no other than the queen pro tem of the "Brick School House," could with propriety sport a little superiority over the less dwated prairie lassies. Forgetful of any third pair of prying optics, these two were acting a little innocent practical illustration of the axiom, "Young hearts will nestle with young hearts, young eyes will meet young with young hearts, young eyes will meet young eyes!"

eyes!?

Peace rest upon that little company, wherever the sun looks on them now! It left them on that eve, safely enseonced under their respective roofs. No matter whether those roofs bent over logs, bricks, or hewn timber, "'tis the heart makes the home," and all young hearts were happy there, though no crackling cannon had thundere, their enthusiasm to the heavens, and no fire-rockets had whizzed it into the pure face of the stars!

Heaven guard the Sabbath schools of our prairie-land, and all that can prosper them! They are the strongest links in the chain that is to bind the next generation of the "mighty West" to the home of the Pilgrim Fathera, the green waves of the prairie to the mountain surges of New England.

For the National Era. THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

tion, to be composed indiscriminately of those who worship Christ, and, in their respective churches, celebrate his death. The object of the Convencelebrate his death. The object of the Conven-tion, like that of its predecessor in Cincinnati, is to take into consideration the whole subject of the relations of American Christianity to Amer-ican Slavery, and to ascertain and declare the re-sponsibilities and duties of Christians concerning it. Mission boards, coolesiastical organizations— whatever connects anti-slaveholding with slaveWHOLE NO. 229.

can consistently come.

One of the Committee. Knox College, Ill., April 28, 1851.

For the National Era.

MR. DAVID CRISTY AND WEST INDIA EMAN-

Mr. David Cristy, agent in Ohio for the Colonization Society, is out in a pamphlet, (addressed to the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, now in session,) one object of which pamphlet is, to "present an outline of the commercial failure of West India emancipation"—"the failure of FREE LABOR tropical cultivation." This he attempts, by showing that the amount of sugar, rum, and coffee, exported from these islands, is not now so great as in the days of slavery. If his argument proves anything, it proves, so far as commercial interests are concerned, that the proprietors of these islands should got back and adopt not only the slave system again, but also receased the piratical slave trade in Africa; for, by his own showing, the exports of those islands during the slaveratical slave-trade-in Africa; for, by his own show-ing, the exports of those islands during the slave-trade were greater than after it was abolished. Unfortunately for Mr. Cristy's position, his posi-tions prove too much; for the world now knows, that neither slavery nor the slave trade are essential to commercial interests; and that if free-dom on the soil does not, even commercially, work

dom on the soil does not, even commercially, work better than slavery, it is because of oppressive government, providential disasters, or some such incidental causes, and not freedom to man. Freedom is nature's order, and will work well.

Again: Mr. Cristy attempts to prove the failure of free labor tropical outivation, "the commercial failure of British West India emancipation," by showing that the slaveholders of Cuba can produce sugar a little cheaper than the free laborers of British West Indies. Well, let us look at this a little more closely, and see if it proves general commercial prosperity.

The conductor of the State prison, or penitentiary, feeding the convicts with the cheapest food,

The conductor of the State prison, or penitentiary, feeding the convicts with the cheapest food, and receiving their labor without compensation, can afford to sell the articles made for less than those who conduct free labor establishments, pay their operatives a full equivalent for their labor, and exact no more than the health, comfort, and well-being of their laborers allow. But does this prove that the latter—the free-labor system—is a commercial failure, the interests of all being proommercial failure, the interests of all being promoted? If this be so, and commercial interests are the great thing to be looked at, and addressed as the paramount consideration to constitutional conventions, then the majority should go into penitentiaries, that the free may sell to traders at a lower price, and become rich upon unrequited labor. When Christians thus reason, we may say, in the language of Revelation, "Judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth

The Cuban slaveholder, by driving his slaves eighteen hours out of twenty-four, (what mental and physical suffering.) and then robbing them of the proceeds of their labor, is able to sell some The shower proved quite a damper to the orations of the day, but not to the singing, which resounded sweetly through the wood, swelling from hundreds of young voices, till even the birds under the boughs shook the rain-drops from their wings, and chirped in unison with us. One speaker after another mounted the high platform, sheltered by a splendid oak, and spoke a few words of counsel or of cheer to the listening thousands. All displayed a sense of the fitness of things, which would not be out of place in some of their Eastern brethren, to wit, the fitness of short speeches to hungry children.

The last who arose was an Englishman—a merry-hearted vassal of Victoria—and he aroused the echoes of laughter, out-ringing the echoes of song Perhaps his good-natured oratory had some influence in clearing up the perturbed face of thesky; for, all at once, the sun beams spartled in upon the proceeds of their labor, is able to sell some the proceeds of their labor, is able to sell some cheaper than the free laborers of the West Indies. But that is no evidence of the general prosperity of the inhabitants of Cuba. The whole affair reminds us of an anecdote of two dealers in brooms. One gaid to the other, "I do not know have you can afford to sell your brooms cheaper than I do, for I steal the material to make mine out of." "O!" said the other, "I steal mine already made!" If, then, a man should set up a broom-factory, raise his own broom-corn, and with his own hands make his own brooms, and then could not afford to sell quite as cheap as he who "stole his already made," Mr. Cristy would call it a commercial failure, just with as much propriety as to say, because the free laborers of the West Indies.

The last who arose was an Englishman—a merry-hearted vassal of Victoria—and he aroused the echoes of laughter, out-ringing the echoes of song laughter of the proceds of their labor, is able to sell some cheaper than the free labor, is able to sell some cheaper than the free labor, is able to sell some cheaper than the free lab Indies is a commercial failure.

Now, when a system of robbery is going on, somebody has to be the sufferer; and it cannot be that there is general thrift, when a part are inthat there is general thrift, when a part are in-dolent consumers and robbers, at the expense and degradation of the mass. We thought prosperity was to be estimated by the thrift which a people in general derive from the profits of their exports; and not alone by the cheapness with which foreign traders buy from a few idle extortioners or robbers. Reason says, that when a Government is so administered as to develop to the highest degree the energies and protect the interests of the people in general, there we are to expect com-mercial as well as all other forms of prosperity. Also, that under such a Government we are to expect permanent prosperity, and cheapness, in proportion to the advance of capital, skill, and sience; whereas, a Government administered upon the principles of fraud and oppression is ecessarily subject to revolution, bankruptcy, and ailure.

Also, different travellers bring different reports

from these same islands. Let us look at causes coming under our own observation. As a matter of fact, the free-labor institutions of the free tates of our Union are attended with a far greater degree of commercial prosperity than the institutions of the slave States. These are facts. Freedom does and will work well. But, says Mr. Cristy, "in giving so fully the evidence of the failure of free labor tropical cultivation, I do not wish to prove that slavery should not be abolished, but that intellectual and moral culture should accompany all schemes of emancipation? I. This may be a declared issue; but is it the real one? Does any man form this idea from reading Mr. Does any man form this idea from reading Mr. Cristy's pamphlet? He has laid down some seven propositions to illustrate in his pamphlet, but this is not one of them. We have read the pamphlet, and believe this point is but once, and that indentally, alluded to. 2. Where is the intellectual and moral culture in Mr. Cristy's enterprise, in mere colonization. He says, the "Society have in their offer a larger number of SLAVES than they can colonize, and we cannot ask that its funds shall be diverted from so sacred an object as securing their freedom." That is upon the robber's policy, "give up your money or your brains" curing their freedom." That is upon the robber's policy, "give up your money or your brains"—
"consent to be banished from the land of your birth, or stay in slavery." And where is the intellectual or moral culture in removing these "slaves," in their ignorance and degradation, to Africa, and upon such principles? Does Mr. Africa, and upon such principles? Does Mr. Cristy say that "they can be educated when they get to Africa?" True, and so can the emancinated in the West Indies.

But to return to the commercial question. Mr.

But to return to the commercial question. Mr. Cristy's position of emancipation on the soil was wrong—"Government should adopt a system of emancipation, allowing compensation for the slaves, and connecting with it their colonization in Liberia." We ask, in reference to the West Indies, (and it being no part of colonization to give "intellectual or moral culture,") what advantage, commercially, would there be in removing the emancipated to A frice? Would the compensation was ed to Africa? Would the same persons raise more coffee and sugar there than in the West Indies? Would the climate induce greater activity and more labor than the land of their birth? Would more labor than the land of their birth? Would their physical strength be greater after passing through the tedious, loathsome, and often fatal African fever incident to all colonized there? Mr. Cristy quotes the New York Evening Post to show that the persons emancipated in West Indies are idle. Even if this be true, we ask, what will be gained, commercially, by colonizing the same persons to Africa?—to a climate still more sultry and debilitating.* Does Mr. C. say they will be encouraged to work by more genermore sultry and debilitating.* Does Mr. C. say they will be encouraged to work by more generous laws?—that the laws in the West Indios are "unequal" oppressive? We thank Mr. Cristy for that concession. "Unequal laws," then is the difficulty—not emancipation on the soil—just what we have been trying to show. Bad management of many estates, worked by the agents of proprietors living in other lands, together with an oppressive Government, refusing sufficient remuneration and protection to the laborer, with other causes which we have and shall mention—these, and not freedom on the soil, is the hindering cause.

That free labor, even in the cultivation of That free labor, even in the cultivation of tropical and semi-tropical productions, can cope with slave labor, is made clear, even by Mr. C.'s own pamphlet. Under the last proposition, seeming to have forgotten the object of the first, (that free labor fails to compete with slave labor in tropical and semi-tropical productions,) admits the testimony of friend Levi Coffin, "that free labor in Texas does now 'fully compete' with slave labor in the production of cotton?—a trop-

* Mr. C. also overlooks the fact that, since emancipation on those islands, the population has greatly increased, and the natives now enjoy the comforts and even luxuries of life, natives much greater amount of sugar at home than in consumes much greater amount of sugar at home than in the days of slavery. So that, although there may be less of exported than formerly, that fact does not prove idleness of the emancipated. A portion of their labor goes for home consumption.

ical production, and one of the principal articles under consideration. Here, then, is a giving up of the great point of controversy—that free labor can compete with slave labor, even in tropical Mr. Cristy has done more than Cowper's

a Secessor

Mr. Cristy has done hore than Cowpers John Gilpin, who, after a long journey, got off at the same place he started. Mr. Cristy has, after the clucidation of seven propositions, landed directly opposite his standing point—proved directly the opposite of what he started out to prove—builded a great structure, like boys building the company of the started out to prove the company of the started out to prove the company of the started out to prove the started out to prov prove—builded a great structure, the bow knocked ing oob houses, and then with one blow knocked it down again. Surely the Constitutional Convention will be much impressed with the cogency of his reasoning and great value of his pamphlet.

This latter point leads us to notice another. It is that Mr. Cristy, in his comparison of the cheapness of free and slave labor, looking at present profits, overlooks the amount of capital in.

ent profits, overlooks the amount of capital invested by the Cuban slaveholder. This, together with the interest, is indeed a "sinking fund." For, as is admitted, the free laborer, with the same capital, can make equal profits—" fully com-pete" with slave labor for the present, and have an investment in lands, or other permanent stock, always safe, and for ages increasing in value whereas the investment of the slaveholder is con-tinually endangered by the fluctuations of trade tions always have and will continue to preven permanent commercial prosperity.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 22, 1851.

MRS. STOWE'S STORY .- The first two chapters have been received, but we shall not be able to begin their publication till week after next.

Subscribers about to renew their subscri tions will please look at the following: Terms - two dollars per annum, always payable in

Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for fiv dollars. Clubs: five copies for eight dollars; ten copies for

PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

A President is not, ex officio, a great man; no have Presidents been so rare in this country, that the world need be thrown into commotion if one of them thinks fit to go abroad. Queen Victoria, when she vouchsafed to appear to her subjects, conferred upon them a favor for which they could not manifest gratitude enough. She was Sovereignty embodied-the Impersonation of that Power that had sat for ages upon the throne of England, and had its origin, according to the imagination of many, in the will of God But an American President has no original or hereditary prerogatives. He is not the embodiment or representative of Sovereignty. He is the creature of the People, in whom resides the real Sovereignty, and is appointed for four years, to excoute their will as disclosed by their Representatives. If he behave like a gentleman, he is entitled to be treated as such : if he is faithful and efficient in doing the work assigned him, he does exactly his duty, just as thousands of others would do in his position, and deserves no extraordinary honors for it. Why not let him move about, as occasion may require, like any other gentleman? If travelling on business, his time is too precious to be wasted by impertinent ceremonies: if for health and recreation, the more quiet allowed him the better. And this would more comport with the manliness and simple manners of a republican People. It does not look well for them to be thrown into a state of extraordinary excitement by the presence among them of any of their public servants. Is the servant greater than his lord?

Let men be honored for great deeds, and no high station. Public honors should be reserved for those who have a better claim on the People's regard than what grows out of their official position. We are not aware that Millard Fillmore has distinguished himself by any extraordinary levotion to his country, or remarkable serv in its behalf. We are therefore constrained to he says, "to have travelled nearly over the whol believe that the display of honors got up for his benefit on his journey to the North, is intended for political effect. It may favor his party in ty of manners." Certainly this is something to the special elections for State Senators about to say of a country, in which Europe is pouring it be held in New York; it may promote the views of the Compromise-Union politicians; it may win popular support for the Administration. If this be not the policy of the thing, the "organs" here and elsewhere, in stuffing their columns with fulsome accounts of the journeyings of the President and the honors done him, fairly subject themselves to the imputation of gross servility. If we are right in our speculations, they may plead party considerations in justification of their

But the question then arises, What business has the President, or any Cabinet officer, to be itinerating through the country for party purposes? Their enormous patronage already secures them undue influence; and the People cannot view with indifference movements calculated if not intended, to increase it.

As for Mr. Webster, he finds it as difficult be quiet in his Department, as he used to find it to stay in his Senatorial chair. He is too great which govern the conduct of other Public Servants. We should like to know who is the Secretary of State, or whether our foreign affairs have been got into such a trim as to require no supervision at all. Mr. Webster, it would seem has about as much business to transact out of Washington as in it; and if we are not mistaken, he has written more letters to his friends on personal matters, than despatches on our foreign

Presidents and Cabinet officers need relaxation like other men, and have a right to recreate themselves. But they would consult propriety and good taste, by discountenancing ceremonious receptions, and not converting tours on business or pleasure into electioneering movements.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The increase of the receipts of the Post Office Department, after the reduction of the rates to 10 and 5 cents, greatly exceeded every year the estimates of the Postmaster General. The in-

"For the year ending June 30, 1847, 11 27 per ct 1848, 7.43 per ct. 1849, 14.20 per ct. ditto " Of the great increase in the latter year the nary, and much beyond the natural growth of our population and business; and, being double that of the previous year, it cannot be supposed to continue, especially as the causes to which it was mainly attributable have ceased to operate. These were, the retaliatory postage act of June 27, 1848, which was superseded by the postal 27, 1848, which was superseded by the postal treaty with Great Britain in February, 1849, and

the greater frequency of correspondence induced by the Presidential canvass in 1848." How entirely mistaken he was, may be learned from the fact that in the next year, ending June 30, 1850, the increase over the preceding year was 1434 per cent. As to the receipts of the current year, the Republic contains the following an-

"We understand that the receipts of the Post Office Department for the quarter ending on the 31st December, 1850, amounted to \$1,531,495,98; showing an increase of \$241,837.58, or about 18 7-10ths per cent. over the corresponding quar-

18 7-10tas per cent. over the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

"The quarter ending on the 30th September, 1850, also showed an increase of more than 17 per cent on the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and it is probable that the increase for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June next, over the receipts of the preceding year, will be 17 or 18 per cent."

As usual, the estimate of the Postmaster General falls far short of the fact. Now, in view of this uniform increase of the receipts, clearly de-pendent as it is upon the reduction of postage, and the rapid increase of the population, can any one doubt of the economical operation of cheap

postage?
When shall the country be blessed with a Postmaster General who is fully up to the demands of the People on the subject of Postage Reform! Americans; and they "look healthier, stouter, rosier, and jollier." It would seem that the beautifully complicated

system of newspaper postage, to go into operation on the 1st of July next, was the offspring of the profound calculations of the present head of the Department. What possible good was to be achieved by establishing numerous rates for distances, about which postmasters and publishers and people will be eternally at loggerheads, no-body but himself can understand. Perhaps it may yield some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars more than a uniform system-but that is barely possible. One cent for all distances beyoud the State where the newspaper is published half a cent for all distances within the State, beyond the county where published, and no charge within the county-would have been simple, in telligible, u amistakeable, and sufficient. The most palpable effect of the miserable system about to be adopted, will be to discourage the extensive circulation of newspapers-and this, we presum is the real purpose of it. We trust the next

LORD MORPETH ON AMERICA. A publishing house in New York has lately is

quack legislation.

sued a neat little volume containing two lectures delivered by Lord Morpeth last December to Society; one devoted to his Travels in America the other, to the Poetry of Pope. This nobleman came to America in the fall of

1841, visited twenty-two of the twenty-six States of which the Union was composed, and returned home in the fall of 1842. He spent a month in Boston, a month in Washington, nearly a month in New York; sojourned for short periods in Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans, and Cinan inattentive observer of the institutions and nanners of our People in all sections of the coun-

His statements are of course unimportant, ex cept as they disclose the views of a candid, welldisposed, intelligent English nobleman, of the for the decisions of the Speaker." character, achievements, and condition of a People repudiating aristocracy and governing themselves. We all know a great deal more about our mode of life, the workings of our institutions and our manners, than any foreign tourist can tell us; but it is always a matter of some curiosity to know what a fair-minded and well-informed stranger thinks of us and our manner of " getting along in the world." His comments may be worth something. They may direct attention to some vice we have overlooked, some peculiarity which might as well be corrected, some help or hindrance to progress of which we had not thought

Lord Morpeth's lecture is conceived in friendly spirit, and is generally exempt from anything like caricature or extravagance. His purpose evidently was to tell the Truth, as he under stood it, and not to make a sensation. Book making travellers are apt to deal in romance and rhetoric for fear of being thought dull and common-place. Dickens having been accustomed to stimulate the Public with wit, satire, and caricature in his fictitious narratives, attempted to by the same stimulants, and of course, while he course that resembles the English country gentlemade "a readable" book, was not particularly fond of truth and fair-dealing. But he was well paid, and his publishers reaped a handsome profit, and John Bull was tickled with the idea that after all. Jonathan, though a "rising man in the world," was like other parvenus rather in the habit of making a fool of himself, which his elder brother is more afraid of doing than of commit ting crime

His Lordship was highly gratified with the 'uniform civility and attention," nay, "the real warmth and openness of heart," with which he was received. From the time he put foot on during his "whole American sojourn, the pecuextent of the Union, without having encountered a single specimen either of servility or incivilihundreds of thousands annually, of every race, class, and condition, and where, in stage coac and steamboat, in hotel and public assembly, every man is the peer of every other man, and broadcloth is constantly in juxtaposition with

When we consider how much of the real happiness of social life depends upon civility between man and man, even a nobleman must acknowledge that Democracy is not without its blessings. It may not specially favor proficiency in mere conventional politeness, but, constantly inculcating the idea of the equality of all men in rights and privileges, it encourages a general elevation of sentiment and civility of manners in a community, the members of which stand upon the same level and share in the same rights of

self-government. Lord Morpeth says that Boston appeared him, on the whole, the American town in which an Englishman of cultivated and literary taster a man, we suppose, to be amenable to the rules or of philanthropic pursuits would feel himself most at home : and he speaks of his own residen there as having been rendered peculiarly agree able to him by a friendship with one of its inhab itants (Charles Sumner) which he had previously made in England: he adds in reference to that gentleman, "I do not give up the notion of his becoming one of the historical men of his coun-

> Subsequent events have proved the discern ment of his Lordship.

Referring to the many delightful localities about Boston, he mentions "Mount Auburn the beautiful cemetery of Boston, to which none that we yet have can be compared." His allusion to several historical characters about Boston are brief, but highly complimentary. Of Judge Story he speaks as one whose reputation and authority as a commentator and expounder of law stand high wherever law is known and honored, and who was, what at least is more generally attractive, one of the most

generous and single-hearted of men." Bulwer, the British Minister, the best stump peaker of the Diplomatic corps, in one of his late eeches said that the greatest achievement of his great patron, St. George, was the begetting of St. Jonathan. Lord Morpeth seems to have been imbued with a similar idea when, after a day's ride through New York State, he wrote-

"The moment is not come for me yet, if it ever should come, to make me feel myself warranted in forming speculations upon far results, upon guaranties for future endurance and stabilty: all that I can now do is to look and marvel at what is before my eyes. I do not think I am deficient in relish for antiquity and association; I know that I am English, not in a pig-headed adhesion to everything there, but in heart to its last throb. Yet I cannot be unmoved or callcus to the soarings of Young America, in such legitimate and laudable directions, too; and I feel that it is already not the least bright, and may be the most nduring, title of my country that she has produced

Of Governor Seward he says that he was the first person he had met who did not speak slightingly of the Abolitionists, who, he thought, were

New York he describes as "a very brilliant city"-"something of a fusion between Liverpool and Paris — the society appeared of a less solid and really refined character than that of Bosten, but there is more of association, gayety, and sparkle, in daily life." He was fairly carried away by the refectories or oyster cellars of New York. "In no part of the world have I ever seen

places of refreshment so attractive." He praises the water works of Philadelphia but in this connection remarks that in their general arrangements for health and cleanliness the English in his opinion very much excelled the

In Philadelphia he remarked "a greater sepa-

ration and exclusiveness in society, more resem-blance to what would be called a fashionable class in European cities," than he had found elsewhere

In Baltimore he observed " a more picturesque disposition of ground than in any other city of the Union"-and "the good living seemed to be carried to its greatest height."

As to Washington, he never saw "so strange place"-it "extends or rather sprawls" over an immense space; "it looks as if it had rained houses at random, or like half a dozen indifferent villages scattered over a goose common." He visited it in winter, and nearly ten years ago, when the population was little more than half what it is now, while the public grounds were in compar atively an unfinished state, and before the signs of a vigorous growth had begun to manife themselves - and he came, too, with his expectations somewhat raised by hearing it always spoken of as "the Capital." No wonder Congress will put an end forever to all such he thought it rather a sprawling concern. But things are changed now. Progress is everywhere visible. The great avenue from the Capitol to the White House has been beautifully paved, and lined with shade trees, and is deemed by those who have had opportunities of comparison one of the finest streets in the world. The Public Grounds the Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary have also been greatly improved, and are now more tasteful and agreeable in all respects than those of any city in the Union. Nothing in the Eastern cities can be compared with them.

The halls of legislation are mentioned as very imposing in appearance, but he says, that of the House is the worst for hearing he was ever in-"the Houses of Parliament, old and new, are faultless in comparison." The general aspect of the Senate, he says, is "grave and decorous." cinnati; and his lecture shows that he was not | Comparing the House of Representatives with the House of Commons, he remarks, that the latter is more noisy, the former more disorderly. The American Representatives "do not cheer, they do not cough, but constantly several are speaking at a time, and they evince a contemptuous disregard

He became acquainted with several distin guished men. The music of Henry Clay's voice harmed him-and he thought " his society most attractive, easy, simple, and genial, with great atural dignity."

Of Webster he remarks-"it is quite enough o look on his jutting dark brow and cavernous eyes and massive forehead, to be assured that they are the abode of as much, if not more, intellectual power than any head you perhaps ever remarked." Mr. Webster has plenty of brains-more than his share, but they are not so well located as might be desired.

Mr. Legare, the Attorney General, appeared Lord Morpeth "the best scholar and most generally accomplished man" he had met with in the Union; and John Tyler, then President,

He spent his time in Charleston, South Caroenliven his real narrative of things in America has much more in his manner and mode of interlife, and out-of door pursuits."

onfined to the St. Charles Hotel, "the most splendid of its kind" that he had seen, "even in

State of Ohio, seemed to him the part of the Union where, if obliged to make the choice, he would like best to fix his abode. "It has a great share of all the civilization and appliances of the old settled States of the East, with the richer American soil at Boston, he "never experienced," soil, the softer climate, the fresher spring of life, which distinguish the West." When he was there, the town numbered about fifty thousand people; perhaps he may surprised to learn that it in the United States Senate to which he has been is now a city of near 120,000.

assages of the lecture in which he presents his rusal of every reader of the Era-of every man views of Slavery, and of the character and condition generally of the American People. They are at least free from exaggeration, and though what he says of the workings of our institutions, among which we do not include Slavery, may not be always pleasing, or even just, it is evidently uttered in no unfriendly spirit.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Apprehensions were at one time felt that our country's productions would not be arranged in time, and that at the best they would afford but a poor idea of the genius and resources of the American People. But it would appear from a despatch received by Mr. Kennedy, from Mr. Riddle, agent of the American Commission, that he is now ahead of every nation in his arrangements, and that he will probably have everything ready three days before the 1st of May, the day appointed for the Exhibition. As to the character of our productions, he remarks that we have done well, but have failed in doing justice to our-

"We have not even equalled the expectations that had been formed of us. And yet we shall appear well. Our contributions are national characteristic, and unique. They are abundan enough to give some idea of our resources, ingenious enough to show our skill, and superior nough in quality to prove our cape have a better machine—any mechanic being judge—than stands within the building. have a clearer conception of the graceful in vehi-cles than every other nation here. We are greatly beyond even England in agricultural imple ments. We can lay one sample of our cutlery by the side of Sheffield's thousand specimens, and carry off the palm. France has not sent a cha delier; Norway and Sweden have not contributed a bushel of wheat; the Indies have not fur nished a barrel of rice; London has not displayed work, or harness, that will compare with those we display upon our counters. Our pianos will be unsurpassed. We have scores of barrels of flour ansurpassed. We have carpenters' tools altogether unequalled. We have carpenters' tools in abundant variety, far before other nations. And in products of our soil, in Indian corn, and cotton, and tobacco, and all the finest grains, we stand where we ought. Though we might have done far more at this exposition of the world's ndustry than we have done; though we ought to have surpassed in many things where we have fallen short, and in all things where we have only hus the event will prove."

MR. FILLMORE.

The Washington Republic chronicles with wonderful industry every particular relating to the President's journeyings at the North, remarking that "the enthusiastic reception extended to him by men of all parties, furnishes an unerring index to the estimate in which the man and the magis-

trate are held by the American People." The same paper, having lately condemned in the strongest terms all expression of opinion respecting Presidential candidates, (when favoring the prospects of General Scott,) as premature, unwise, calculated to destroy the harmony of the Whig party, is now republishing articles from Southern papers insisting upon the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, as being peculiarly acceptable to Southern Whigs, and absolutely necessary to the peace of the country. In other words, while Mr. Fillmore is engaged in making an electioneering tour, and the Republic is openly advocating the policy of reëlecting him President, it is reading ons to the Whig press on the impropriety of making any movement or expressing any opinion concerning Presidential candidates!

For the National Era. MOLOCH IN STATE STREET." The moon has set: while yet the dawn

Breaks cold and gray, Between the midnight and the morn On, swift and still !- the conscious street

Is panged and stirred; Tread light!—that fall of serried feet The dead have heard ! The first drawn blood of Freedom's veins

Gushed where ye tread;

Beneath the slowly waning stars

What stern and awful presence bars

Who, dimly beckoning, speed ye on

With mocking cheer?

And Gage, are here!

The Tyrian sire.

Of Man to Gain.

Ye make that ancient sacrifice

Lo! spectral Andres, Hutchinson

For ready mart or favoring blast Through Moloch's fire

Flesh of his flesh, unsparing, passed

Hush step, speak low! ye hide not so

By heaven above and earth below

Ye sow to-day: your harvest, seern

Thank Ged! our mother State can yet

Chain Hall and Pulpit, Court and Press,

Your hoards are great, your walls are strong,

But God is just; The gilded chambers built by wrong

What! know ye not the gains of crime

Thank God! the Pilgrim State remains

Through many a free and generous heart

That brave old blood, quick-flowing yet,

Even now, the peal of bell and gun,

The long night dies : the welcome gray

Of dawn we see; Speed up the heavens thy perfect day,

CHARLES SUMNER'S ACCEPTANCE.

tion to political affairs.

And hills aflame, Tell of the first great triumph won

In Freedom's name

What she hath been; Her inland hills, her seaward plains,

Nor wholly lost the fallen mart-

Till a free people's foot is set

Doomed ventures which the waves of time

Ye're heeded well.

How, think ye, freemen, m

Her fame retrieve; To you and to your children let

Make gods of gold ;

Like wares be sold

Invite the rust.

Have darkly strown !

Still nurture MEN!

Her olden blood

Let honor, truth, and manliness

That Trade may thrive, where Freedom dies,

Come these from Plymouth's Pilgrim bark?
Is that young Vane?

And whitening dawn,

Your way with scorn?

With shame and pain?

What faces frown upon ye, dark

Blush darkly red!

seemed "a simple, unaffected person."

lina, very pleasantly: "there was much gayety and unbounded hospitality." "I have made no disguise of what my opinions upon slavery were, are, and ever must be; but it would be uncandid to deny that the planter in the Southern States man, than any other class of his countrymen. He is more easy, companionable, fond of country All the good he had to say of New Orleans was

the United States."

Cincinnati, together with all that he saw of the

We have marked for insertion hereafter the admirable production-worthy the attentive pe-

We notice a statement in the English papers the number of packages received for the World's Fair from foreign countries up to April 19th inclusive. The whole number was 10,082of which 2,173 were from the British Colonies. 1,039 from Belguim, 2,913 from France, 1,745 from Prussia and the States of Germany, 878 from the United States, the rest from other coun-

It is seldom, indeed, that there is such a wholesale impeachment of motives—that such gross imputations are cast upon the designs and characters of men-as were witnessed throughout the whole of that long and obstinate struggle in the Massachusetts Legislature, which resulted in the election of Mr. Sumner. Party madness seemed to manifest universal intensity, and personal epithets to have received a sharper edge. Political rancor braced the sinews of partisans to their utnost tension, and armed them with rapier and pattle-axe, that they might the more surely exterminate whomsoever they chose to regard as

But Charles Sumner passed through the whole, and came out unscathed. The moral elevation upon which he stood was so great, that he could not be assailed. The strong weapons of tried and skilled leaders failed to reach him where he was, how madly soever they rushed to the assault; and the shafts that were thrown from more distant and feebler hands fell harmless at his feet. The ambition, which has always animated him to serve his fellow-men, was not of that kind which led him to seek political station, however high. Hence his unwillingness to take any step which might in the least compromise him as an indeendent politician, an honest statesman, and a rue friend to his race. He determined, that if e went into the work which he was invited to undertake, his hands should be untied, and his ongue free. Asking no favor of those who saw proper to vote for him, he would submit to no eeming force of circumstances about him. He stood simply and strictly upon his integrity as a nan—and thus he triumphed!

If there is in human conduct, as connected with the actions of parties, anything that approaches to the beautiful and the sublime, it is in just such a line of behaviour as that pursued by Mr. Sumner. How little like the popular acts of the demagogue! How different from the low tricks of the mere politician! How far above the usual machinations of the aspirants after Senatorial and Presidential honors! Charles Sumner stands exalted by his conduct, upon a "platform" where it is lamentable that so few can bear him company. He has written his name high among those who have been tempted, and stood fast. He has given an example, worthy to be held up before the eyes of all men, of that unselfish patriotism which asks

nothing for its possessor, but desires all for his country. It is impossible for an example like this to fall to the ground, and do no good. Corrupt and selfish as the mass of active politicians at times become, they are never so bad as that would indicate. Accordingly we see, already, the commence ment of a reaction in the case of Mr. Sumner Men who denounced him when his name was before the Massachusetts Legislature have bestowed unstinted praise, since the publication of his Letter of Acceptance, upon the soundness of his udgment, and the purity of his purpose. Presses that before could see no hope of anything good to come out of the Nazareth of the Old Bay State, now Governor, who does not own an estate of fifteen throw off hundreds of thousands of copies of that truth."

| Controlled by them, is empowered, as we all ic and absurd. It may be injudicious or in bad know, to choose the Governor and Lieutenant But this is a result springing in no degree from Governor, the Judges, and the electors for President is a question for themselves, and the people that is a question for themselves, and the people another; "I see my duty—that of standing up for letter, sending it over the whole land, as if it Legislature, thus constituted of slaveholders and

a willing reconciliation to Mr. Sumner as a reptive of Massachusetts in the United States

It is a forced tribute—drawn from his

People being thus carefully excluded from all political power or influence. Senate. It is a forced tribute—drawn from his opponents, in spite of their political animosity, by the modesty of his language, the frankness of his professions, the elevation of his views, and the wide nationality of his pur-"I accept the place of Senator," says Mr. Sumner, "as the servant of Massachusetts: mindful of the sentiments solemnly uttered by her successive Legislatures-of the genius which in-

"I accept it," he continues, "AS THE SERVANT OF THE UNION-bound to study and maintain, with equal patriotic care, the interests of all sections of our country; to discountenance every effort to loosen any of those ties by which our fellowship of States is held in fraternal company; and to oppose all sectionalism, whether it appear in unconstitutional efforts by the North to carry so great a boon as freedom into the Slave States, or in un constitutional efforts by the South, aided by Northern allies, to carry the sectional evil of slavery into the free States; or in whatsoever efforts it may make to extend the sectional domination o

pride and ornament, who breathed into her that

breath of liberty which early made her an exam-

ple to her sister States."

slavery over the National Government." This, we cannot hesitate to say, expresses the sentiment of the day. If Mr. Sumner is to be opposed and denounced for holding the convictions thus implied, and for efforts he may make to give those convictions the form of practical results, then must a large majority of the American people, of all parties, be equally denounced. The "platform" he has announced is the platform of the people; and sooner or later they will stand upon it, openly and fearlessly, as he does.

Charles Sumner will occupy the seat made vacant by Daniel Webster, when the "great expounder " left the Senate and went into the Cabinet of President Fillmore. As experienced a that which now degrades and destroys it." It politician as Mr. Webster, he is not; as distinguished an expounder of the Constitution, he is hardly destined to become; but as a wise and practical Christian Statesman, we cannot have a doubt that he who holds, and has uttered, the following sentiment, will in time attain the highest honors that belong to the station which he

" And since the true politics are simply morals applied to public offairs, I shall find constant assistance from those everlasting rules of right and wrong, which are a law alike to individuals and communities—nay, which constrain the Omnipotent God in self-impo

Had a golden rule like this governed Daniel Webster, through his political career, he would have achieved triumphs, in addition to the honors he has won, compared to which these are small

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.

The Southern Press, vindicating the class institutions of South Carolina, gives utterance to the following sentiments, characteristic enough of

South Carolina Democracy. "It is a total mistake that in our system, or in civilized Governments generally, the political equality of individuals is as important, practical-ly, as that of classes. In many cases, individual ly, as that of suffrage is equal to inequality or in-feriority of class or of section. This was strik-ingly exemplified not long ago in a congress of the Industrial Associations at New York. The first question was, how they should vote—whether *"It would have been impossible for the United States narshal thus successfully to have resisted the law of the feate, without the assistance of the municipal authorities of loston, and the countenance and support of a numerous, ing to the numbers in each trade, or whether each trade should have one vote. And, after uch discussion, they decided that each trade should have one vote, regardless of its numbers; and they decided wisely. For, if it had been otherwise, one of the trades, numerically powerful, would have controlled the interests of many others. And as this congress was ultra demo-cratic and social, the result to which it was compelled to come is significant—opposed as it is to the absurd notion that each individual must have In another part of this week's Era, we publish

hode Island an equal vote with New York ?"

Government by the People for the People, is a called by the voice of Massachusetts. It is an grand blunder, in the judgment of our contemporary. Government should be controlled by classes, and act alone upon classes, for the benefit or woman, indeed, who gives even ordinary attenof classes. The protection and promotion of class The circumstances attending the selection of interests is the only legitimate business of Gov-Mr. Sumner for the high station which he thus ernment. Hence, classes, and not individuals, should be represented-and classes, not individuaccepts, must be remembered by all: his own inals, should enjoy political equality. No matter difference to the honor sought to be conferred how many individuals compose one class, how few upon him-his positive refusal to pledge himself another; the two should possess precisely equal to any particular line of policy or course of conpolitical power. Thus, the agricultural, the duct should he be elected—the consequent diffinanufacturing, the importing, the shopkeeping, culty of making a choice-and the final triumph the shipping, the planting classes, should each of the friends of Freedom, by a combination with possess the same amount of political power, each those who, though widely differing from them in enjoy the same amount of representation. It is party attachment and in some minor articles of easy to see that the principle justifies the existpolitical faith, yet concurred with them in their ence of an establishment, an aristocracy, and a great principle of "equal and exact justice" to monarchy in England; the one thing necessary being, that the Bishops, the Nobles, the King. and the People, each should have the same degree of political power, so that each may protect its

own rights. This is genuine Slaveholding Democracy! If we understand it, the Southern Press sanctions the principle adopted by the Industrial Association—that each trade should have one vote in opposition to what he styles the absurd notion that each individual should have the same nominal vote.

This "absurd notion." so called, is a sound and vital principle, because the personal rights and interests of the individual are of far greater conequence than those he has, as member of any particular class; and because the great duty of Government is to protect those rights and interests Hence it should be established and controlled by individuals, for the benefit of individuals. It should act upon persons, not classes; its first duty is, to protect the man; classes understand well enough how to protect themselves, and their tendency ever is, to encroach upon individual free-

The new principle of the Southern Pressequality of political power among classes-while t would work to the debasement of the Individual, and give rise to jarring and discordant legislation, would fail even as a safeguard of particular classes, for at any time a combination might be formed by a majority of them for the oppres sion of a minority—an evil far more likely to be experienced, than where the opposite principleequal political power and equal representation of individuals-prevails; for the simple reason, that such a combination would be more easily effected, and more potent for mischief, than a combination of individuals for purposes of oppres The anti-democratic sentiments of the South

ern Press originate with the supporters of perpetual Slavery, and are sustained by the same arguments that are used in defence of that detestable system. They and the system with which they are associated, are in perfect harmony with the Despotisms of the Old World, and have no more fellowship with the Republicanism of the New, than Darkness has with Light. As for South Carolina, its Government is an Oligarchy; being so contrived as to throw the

political power into the hands of a single class, the owners of slaves. Its representation is arcontrol of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments. To entitle a man to a seat in the House of Representatives, he must own, if resident in the district electing him, a settled freehold estate of five hundred acres of land and ten negroes, or real estate of the value of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, clear of debt; if non-resident, a settled freehold estate of the value of five hundred pounds sterling, clear of debt. To entitle him to a seat in the Senate, he must possess twice as much; and no man can be hundred pounds sterling, clear of debt. The

dent of the United States—the masses of the whose suffrage they may aspire to. The inexpe

cannot justify their degradation. Doctors, o lawyers, or teachers, or any other class of men That such a State should not feel at home in a Union founded on principles radically different, and composed of States nearly all of which recognise universal suffrage, investing individuals, and not classes, with political power, is not at all remarkable. Let her People remodel their institutions, make them democratic, conform them to the great system of which they are necessarily spires her history-and of the men, her perpetual part, and they will cease to be a source of discord and discontent.

For the National Era OLDEN MEMORIES.

вф ј. н. віхву.

Hours there are when fancies olden Come unbidden to my soul— Fancies of youth's glad and golden

When I rove in pleasant places Dearest old familiar face Meet my glance again Meet the glance of teeming fancy

O, what rarest necromancy Life than this spell, hath no brighter Though ye fail the gay to please, Ye do make my sad heart lighter

Rochester, New York.

CONDEMNING HIMSELF.

The ethics of some of our cotemporaries are as mmodating as caoutchouc. The Richmond (Va.) Republican, indulging in the usual sneering omments upon the condition and character of the people of Hayti, says it has little hope of the island until "it is occupied by a different race from cannot look "with patience" upon its possession by the blacks, and it adds-

"Such a state of things cannot always continue.
The sons of Shem will reclaim St. Domingo at no distant day, and make it again the garden of the earth. It is said that Soulouque, in the vanity engendered by his successes thus far, talks of in vading other West India islands, and subjecting them to his rule. We think it is much more robable that St. Domingo herself will be invaded rought under white government, and made a civilized and prosperous island."

The article from which we make this extract plainly shows that the editor would favor the catch his meaning by comparing two essays on project, did it promise success.

Now, in the number of the very same paper which gives utterance to these licentious sentinents, we find the editor, in an article deprecating the invasion of Cuba, thus unwittingly passes sentence of condemnation upon himself:

"We ourselves admit that the posse Cuba, could it be honestly effected, and added to the Union without kindling afresh the fires of civil discord, would be of great value to the United the ethics of those who maintain, that if an indiof property, they have a right to go forthwith and apof property, they have a right to go forthwish and ap-propriate it to themselves. Upon such principles as these, there never was a thief or a highwayman who could not justify himself. Upon such principles, any man has a right to help himself to his neighbor's purse, watch, horse, or anything that is his."

SENATORS BENTON AND ATCHISON.

Benton was defeated by a conspiracy set on foot by the Disunionists, and by their combination with the Whigs in the Missouri Legislature. His colleague, as will be seen from the following letter copied by the New York Evening Post from the Jefferson (Mo.,) Inquirer, was an active participator in the intrigue against him. The letter is addressed to Judge Birch of Mo., and dated, it will be seen, near the commencement of the late the same nominal vote in a State. Why, if the argument of Western Virginia is good, what becomes of the United States Senate? Why should explain the mode adopted in the Senate to degree explain the mode adopted in the senate to degree explain the mode adopted in the senate to degree explain the mode adopted in the senate to degree explain the mode adopted in the senate to degree explain the mode adopted in the senate to degree explain the mode adopted in the senate to degree explain the mode adopted in the senate to degree explain the mode adopted in the senate to degree explain the mode adopted in the senate to degree explain the mode adopted in the senate to degree explain the mode adopted in the senate to degree explain the mode adopted in the senate to degree explain the mode adopted in the senate to degree explain the mode adopted in the senate to degree explain the mode adopted in the senate to degree explain the mode adopted in the senate to degre the letter of Charles Sumner, accepting the place Delaware have the same vote as Virginia, or explain the mode adopted in the Senate to degrade obnoxious.

We could wish for the sake of the reputation of he Senate that the letter was a forgery :

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1849. DEAR SIR; I have refrained from writing to you for some time, trusting that each day would levelope something from which I could conjecture he course that things would take. The House of Representatives this day succed-d in electing Howell Cobb speaker by a plurali-

y vote, this can hardly be considered a victory; t all events it tells nothing for our cause Cobi you will recollect did not sign the lress, but was opposed to the whole thing Cobb, sa conservative; but it is considered a victory of a conservative; but it is considered a victory of the Democratic party; and Cobb has always voted and spoken right upon the slavery question fore the Southern men seem well satisfied.

You will see from the papers that a portion of ne southern whigs have bolted from their party Coombs and Stephens of Georgia are the chief of he resolutions of our legislature to the Senate and then I suppose old Bullion will rave; the old ellow has been engaged in the Supreme Court for the last week and I have seen but little of him nd damn him, I do not care wheather I ever lay my eyes upon him again; I am told that he says that his progress through Missouri this summer and fall was one continued triumph

Green has written a letter to his fellow citizens of Schuyler Co. which will be scattered over the state pretty extensively. I will send it into Phelps Bowlins and Bays Districts.

We must keep up the fight without ceasing every man that can speak must take the stump every man who talks must do so every man who meeting, in every grogshop and upon every cellar s an enemy, I intend to devote myself to this cause soul, and

dy, with an eye single to the overthrow of the old apostate & Traitor. But for a mistaken notion of policy Benton

would have been excluded from all committees in the Senate and I am responsible for it he has been Democratic party would have told more strongly against him. I tell you sir that Benton is an ob et of detestation to all Democrats, and nothing but policy prevents the same exhibition of feeling on the part of most of the Northern Senators. I will however write again before long, Your friend, D. R. Atch

* This half line is crossed out in the original by running the pen through it, but is still legible, and is given as it ap

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND. The Constitutional Convention having by

small majority agreed upon a new Constitution. to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, has adjourned. We find in the newspapers the following summary of its main "The Governor is to be elected every four

years, and to receive a salary of 3,600. The Senate is to be composed of twenty-two members, who are to be elected for four years, one-half going out every two years. The House of Delegates will contain seventy-four members, to be chosen biennially. The basis of representation will be according to population for the counties, and Baltimore city will be entitled to four more delegates than the largest county. No county is to have less than two members. The Judiciary Attorneys for the city of Baltimore and the dif-ferent counties, and the Registers of Wills, are to be elected by the popular voice. The people will also choose a Comptroller, Board of Public

Entering now upon the property of the property of the people will also choose a Comptroller, Board of Public ranged with this precise view; and good care is Works, Lottery Commissioners, and in fact near-taken to secure to the Slave Interest the complete ly every local and State officer, with a few exceptions. Imprisonment for debt is abolished, and a certain amount of property is exempted from execution. The lottery system is abolished. Any party engaged in a duel, as principal or second, is disqualified from holding office; and the same penalty attaches itsels to any one convicted of using bribery to influence voters. Any person condemned for larceny or other infamous crime is condemned for larceny or other infamous crime is disfranchised. No clergyman is eligible to a seat The election of officers by the People, the exemption of the homestead, the abolition of the

lottery system and of imprisonment for debt, and

the exclusion of duellists from office, are strong

recommendations to the new Constitution. The

might just as rightfully be degraded below the level of their fellow-citizens in rights. LITERARY NOTICES. CURRAN AND HIS CONTEMPORABLES. By Charles Phil. lips, A. B. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington. This work went through two editions many

diency of their holding seats in the Legislature

years ago, and has been some time out of print, The author reproduces it now, in a form; as he hopes, better deserving the indulgence of the pub. lic. It is capital reading-anecdotical, vivacious and piquant. The theme itself-Curran and his Contemporaries - is enough to suggest pleasant and genial thoughts. THE IRISH CONFEDERATES and the Retellion of 1798. By

Henry M. Field. Published and for sale as above. Mr. Field has given us a concise, spirited, most interesting narrative of one of the most important events in Irish history, accompanying it with vivid sketches of the principal actors in it. His style is warm and vigorous, and he throws his heart into his subject.

The author remarks that the materials of this history are scattered through many volumes, and mixed up with subjects of merely local or temporary interest. "To sift large octavos down to a few material facts, and to cast aside the party rancor with which every page of Irish history is disfigured, has been the labor of many months. The object has been to glean from this wide field such details as might be of permanent historical value, and to mould them into a convenient form.

HISTORY OF GREECE. By George Grote. Vol. III. Boston : J. P. Jewett & Co. For sale by Taylor & Manry We have received the third volume of this very able, discriminative, and accurate History

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. June, 1851. Philadelphia: G. R.

Graham furnishes good entertainment this nonth. The article on American Literature, by D. H. Barlow, does not amount to much. Mr. Barlow seems at times to be considerably obfuscated. He wants to know why for the most part Americans "write youthfully, whatever their age." while other nations write maturely, however young the individual writer?" This question is decidedly youthful. He thinks the reader may Milton - one by a famous American author, the other by an Englishman. Channing's style, he pronounces, has a certain " youthfulness about it not only in its "young glow and fervency," but also "in the species and forms of its thoughts and images!" That is to say, in the judgment of D. H. Barlow, that "magnificent" essay is, after all rather green! What a mature man must out critic be!

Bayard Taylor furnishes a descriptive poem on Summer Camp in California, passages in which are very beautiful. There is an excellent critique on Charles

Brockden Brown, by Henry T. Tuckerman. ONDON LABOR AND THE LONDON POOR. By Henry Mayhew. Part V. New York : Harper & Bro What rare statistics and views this work dis-

ACCEPTANCE OF CHARLES SUMNER, SENATOR ELECT FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, May 14, 1851. Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Represent-

I have received, by the hands of the Secretary ture, namely, by the Senate on the 22d of January, and, by the House of Representatives on the 24th day of April, I was duly elected, in conformity to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, a Senator to represent Senate of the United States for the term of six ears, commencing on the 4th day of March 1851. If I were to follow the customary course, I should receive this in silence. But the protracted election - the interest it awakened - the im portance universally conceded to it—the ardor of opposition and the constancy of support which it aroused—also the principles, which, more than ever before among us, it brought into discussion, seem to justify what my own feelings irresistibly prompt, a departure from this rule. If, beyond considerations, any apology be needed for find it in the example of an illustrious predeces

sufficient authority.

The trust conferred upon me is one of the most weighty which a citizen can receive. It concerns the grandest interests of our own Commonwealth. luble part. Like every post of eminent duty, it s a post of honor. A personal ambition, such as cannot confess, might be satisfied to possess it. But when I think of what it requires, I am obliged to say that its honors are all eclipsed in my

ight by its duties. Your appointment finds me in a private station, with which I am entirely content. But this is not all. For the first time in my life, I am now called o political office. With none of the experience o amply possessed by others, to smooth the way f labor, I might well hesitate. But I am cheered by the generous confidence which, throughout a lengthened contest, persevered in sustaining me, and by the conviction that, amidst all seemin difference of party, the sentiments of which I am the known advocate, and which led to my original selection as a candidate, are dear to the hearts of a large majority of the people of this Commonwealth. I derive, also, a most grateful consciousness of personal independence from the circumstance, which I deem it frank and proper thus publicly to declare and place on record, that this

fice comes to me unsought and undesired. Acknowledging the right of my country to the service of her sons wherever she chooses to place hem, and with a heart full of gratitude that a sacred cause has been permitted to triumph through me, I now accept the post of Senator. I accept it as the servant of Massachusetts; mindful of the sentiments solemnly uttered by her successive Legislatures, of the genius which inspires her history; and of the men, her perpetual pride and ornament, who breathed into her that breath of liberty which early made her an example to her sister States. In such a service the way, though new to my footsteps, will be illumined by lights which cannot be missed.

I accept it as the servant of the Union, bound

to study and maintain, with equal patriotic care, the interests of all parts of our country; to discountenance every effort to loosen any of those ties by which our fellowship of States is held in fraternal company; and to oppose all sectionalism, whether it appear in unconstitutional efforts by the North to carry so great a boon as Freed into the slave States, or in unconstitutional efforts by the South, aided by Northern allies, to carry the sectional evil of slavery into the free States; or in whatsoever efforts it may make to extend the sectional domination of slavery over the National Government. With me the Union is twice ssed—first, as the powerful guardian of the repose and happiness of thirty-one sovereign States, clasped by the endearing name of country; and next, as the model and beginning of that all emracing Federation of States, by which unity, peace, and concord, will finally be organized among ever may be the delusion of the hour, that any part thereof can be permanently lost from its well-compacted bulk. E Pluribus Unum is stamped upon the national coin, the national territory many parts united into one, the Union is seperable only by a crash which shall destroy the whole. Entering now upon the public service, I venture bespeak for what I may do or say, that candid but which I am well aware the prejudices of party In the conflicts of opinion natural to the atmosphere of liberal institutions, I may err; but I trust never to forget the prudence which should temper firmness, or the modesty which becomes the consciousness of right. If I deccline to recognise as my guides any of the men of to-day, I shall feel fe while I follow the master principl Union was established to secure, and lean for support on the great triumvirate of American Freedom—Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson.

And since the true politics are simply morals applied to public affairs, I shall find constant assistant ance from those everlasting rules of right and wrong, which are a law alike to individuals and the libert ties and dishrink fre not left to shall cone finally le of Washi the Amer the same it may not myself to his confid I have Boston,

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SLAVE CAS

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To the Editor DEAR SIR: you the death gate to Cong morning, a fe ton; but we a anxiety and of body. In I though feeble ry as soon as Pacific. On t idly, and just

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L. V.

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te History. Philadelphia : G. R. , Washington. tertainment this an Literature, by at to much. My nsiderably obfusfor the most part atever their age," turely, however This question is the reader may g two essays on aning's style, he fulness about it," d fervency," but its thoughts and judgment of D.

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May 14, 1851. ouse of Representof the Secretary ate that, by con-s of the Legisla-e 22d of Januaected, in conforinstitution and setts in the term of six mary course, I the protracted h ended in my ed - the in ipport which it -the ardor of more than nto discussion, ngs irresistibly de. If, beyond

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sincere regard, your faithful friend and servant, Boston, May 14, 1851.

VIRGINIA - EAST AND WEST.

Most of our readers have doubtless had their attention called to the difficulty which the Virginia Convention has found in arranging, for the new State Constitution, a basis of representation-the older portions of the State, in which the slaves are chiefly located, insisting upon something like the old rotten-borough system, which has hitherto existed, and the new portions calling for a white basis, and declaring that nothing else will satisfy them or be received. Western Virginia, indeed, having suffered grievous wrongs under the present system, has even threatened, through her presses, to secede and set up for herself, if the Convention should not engraft the system she calls for upon the new organic law of the State.

In this strait, the Constitution-makers have hit upon a compromise, (the order of the day,) which the Committee of the Whole has agreed to, and reported to the Convention. By this, the lower house of the State Legislature will have in it a Western majority of 14, while the upper house will possess an Eastern majority of 10. This gives the Western part of the State a majority of 4 on joint ballot, and will probably satisfy it, unless other provisions of the Constitution should render it nugatory.

The compromise further provides, that in the year 1865, in case the General Assembly shall not be able to agree as to the principle of representation upon which reapportionment shall be made, the question shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for their decision. This, also, we suppose, will be satisfactory to the people of Western Virginia, unless there shall appear to be some discrimination against them in the arrangement of the matter of qualifi-

The disaffection in Virginia upon this question, which has been long and bitter, shows how very difficult it is for Freedom and Slavery to get along together. Even State pride, unity of Constitution and laws, and local attachments of all sorts, cannot render tolerable to a free-minded are actually employed by this Government in ers - are cutting a wide swath in the English people, like those of Western Virginia, things to which "the peculiar institution" inevitably leads-

VIRGINIA .- The Basis Question is at length in The proposition of the Compromise Committee, after being once rejected, was slightly modified and adopted by the Convention in Committee of the Whole on Friday last. It provides for a House of Delegates of 150 members, to be chosen biennially, whereof 82 are to be elected west and 68 east of the Blue Ridge. The Senate is to consist of 50 members, to be elected by single districts for four years, one-half biennially—30 by the Eastern and 20 by the Western counties. It is made the duty of the General Assembly, in the year 1865, to re-appor-tion representation in the Senate and House of Delegates; and in the event the General Assembly shall not be able to agree as to the principle of representation on which such re-apportionment shall be made, or shall fail to make such re-appor-tionment, then the Governor, by his proclamation, immediately thereafter, will require the qualified voters of the Commonwealth to declare by their votes whether representation in the General Assembly, or in either of the Houses, shall be apportioned according to the number of qualified voters in the Commonwealth, or according to the number of white inhabitants contained and the amount of all taxes raised by the Legislature, paid in the several counties, &c., deducting therefrom all taxes paid on licenses and law process, and al-lowing one delegate for every seventy-fifth part of the said inhabitants, and one delegate for every seventy-fifth part of the said taxes, and distributing the number of Senators in like manner; or whether representation shall be apportioned in both Houses of the General Assembly according to all the white population contained in, or the whole amount of taxes raised by the Legislature, paid in the several counties, &c.

A correspondent communicates the following, in the opinion of which we concur.—Ed. Era. MINIATURE PAINTING.

We have seen a very beautifully executed miniature of a young lady in this city, and one of Mrs. General Macomb, by a lady of New York, residing at Mrs. Wallingsford's, on 4½ street, Washington. There are about them a delicacy of finish, an accuracy of resemblance, and a vitality of expression, which constitute the highest triumph we have yet seen of this beautiful art A very fine head of the Rev. Orville Dewey, by

SLAVE CASE IN CALIFORNIA - JUDICIAL DECISION.

We find in the Boston Liberator the following report of an important judicial decision in Cali-

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31, 1851. The first case of forcible attempt to return a slave brought here by his master came off this week. J. F. Calloway, the master, claimed that the boy, Frank, about eighteen years of age, was his slave in Missouri, came here with him, and has worked with him in the mines eight months. He brought him to this city, intending to take him home. Frank objected, and the masteter shut him up in close confinement till the steamer's day of sailing. The frieads of the boy brought him before Judge Morrison, of the county court, on a writ of habeas corpus. The decision of the Judge was full and clear on the various points. 1st. That the master failed to prove ownership. 2d. That he failed to prove that the boy escaped from his service. 3d. He showed that he brought the boy here himself, and therefore he was ipso factor. The first case of forcible attempt to return a his service. 3d. He showed that he brought the boy here himself, and therefore he was ipso facto free, and at full liberty to go wherever he pleased. He also stated to Calloway that he was fully lia-ble under the statute for kidnapping, and if he did not proceed against him, it was an act of elem-

ency.

The court-room was crowded, and great satisfaction was felt at the decision, which was not easily represed by the officers.

Respectfully yours,

J. B. Petrce.

STEAM SHIP CALIFORNIA. NEAR ACAPULCO, April 9, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era: Dear Sir: It is with pain that I announce to you the death of Hon. Samuel R. Thurston, Delegate to Congress from Oregon. He died this morning, a few minutes before two. Mr. T's health has not been good since leaving Washington; but we attributed his indisposition more to anxiety and care on his mind, than to any disease of body. In Panama, he appeared much relieved. anxiety and care on his mind, than to any disease of body. In Panama, he appeared much relieved, though feeble. The dreaded Isthmus had been safely crossed, and we hoped for his speedy recovery as soon as we should be fairly embarked on the Pacific. On the contrary, however, he sunk rapidly, and just seven days from the time of leaving Panama, his spirit went to him who gave.

Mr. Thurston had under his protection the five ladies sent out as teachers to Oregon, by the National Board of Popular Education. His remains will be interred to-morrow at Acapulco.

National Board of Popular Education. His remains will be interred to-morrow at Acapulco.

We have had an unprecedented amount of sickness on board—about forty now on the sick list. The only wonder is, that all are not ill, taking into consideration the number of passengers, the filthy state of the vessel, and the intense heat of the weather. Very respectfully, E. MILLER.

says that at collation given in that place by Mr. Potter, the owner of the slave Sims, to the Boston Marshals, one of them gave the following toast: The fellow is a member of the great Union

The Present to Mr. Morse.—The superb Present just received by Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, from his majesty Frederick William IV, King of Prussia, consists of a richly-chased and ornamented gold hox, about four inches square, enclosing a large, well-executed gold medal; having for its obverse the portrait in relief of the

MINUTES OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH. This annual of Methodism is just about issuing from the press. Compared with the past year we have the following facts:

Whites. Col. Ind. Total.

This year - 375,520 135,594 3,487 514,601 Last year - 366,582 134,722 3,126 504,530

ncrease - - - 8,938 872 261 10,071 There are 1,582 Travelling Ministers, an increase of 44 over the preceding year, and 3,955 Local Preachers, a gain in this branch of the ministry of 57. There are 118 on the Superannuated list, 14 more than the year before.—Richmond (Va.) Christain Advocate.

THE TRANSATLANTIC WORLD.

European efforts to colonize Africa-The cost of the whistle to the laborers of France-Its results, so whistic to the laborers of France—Its results, so far—The Dutch attempt to colonize South Africa, with its results—England's African Colonies have also cost far more than they come to—These restits are in keeping with the results of ancient efforts to the same end—Roman colonization in Africa— Rome, after eight hundred years occupancy in Africa, left fewer traces of her presence there than the Africans (Moors) left of theirs in Europe (Spain!)— The fifty years occupation of Mediterranean Africa by the Vandals—Why have all these efforts failed? by the Vandais—Why have all these efforts failed? France and England must abandon Africa—The American Colony—London in confusion—Lodging-house keepers the same the world over—Our "blowers" over there—Bomba's wisdom—Piedmont in the Exhibition-The secret trenty between Russia and Austrin—Austria has practically carried her new Confederation point—The unsettled condition of

New York, May 18, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era: The subject of French African colonization treated in my last, is pregnant with general reflections on European colonization on that continent, in which I trust your readers will indulge me. France began her Algerian experiments in earnest about twenty years since; and up to this hour has an aggregate of but 50,000 colonists there, for the protection of each one of whom an average of two men in arms is required. So much for the cost to the laborers of France, for keeping the throats of their 50,000 brothers in Africa from being cut, and their property from being stolen. This is quite ten times as many as protecting our 23,000,000 or 24,000,000 from the North American savages on our extensive Western border. The statistics of the French show that the cost of Algeria to their exchequer, from first to last, has been about £60,000,000; while the revenue actually drawn from that quarter, in the twenty years of occupation, has not exceeded £10,000,000. It will readily be understood, from such data, that this has been one of the most monstrous attempts at colonization re
These b'hoys will show him the elephant before in the twenty years of occupation, has not exthe most monstrous attempts at colonization rethe most monstrous attempts at colonization re-corded in the history of the world. Its results, land up in arms against us for a nation of preso far, have been a series of vexatious disasters for France—nothing more. If she should unfortunately become involved in a foreign war of any considerable importance, she can hardly fail to be compelled to abandon all that has cost her so much as to keep 100,000 of the flower of the state her army there, doing literally nothing, block- ca on as slender merits as charlatans ever pos aded landwise, as at present, while her civilized antagonist blockades her eighty miles of Algerian coast with ships of war, will keep her in what Great Exhibition. This is a wise order indeed,

gulas, and Amagarkas, who speak a Babel of European and African and Asiatic tongues, as unintelligible as the native Congo, well nigh, to ears polite. As remarked in one of my late letters, if the fee simple of every acre of land in South Africa under the jurisdiction of England was sold at public auction to-morrow, it would not bring as much as the Government has expended in defending this colony from the savages of the interior alone.

and since the publication of the severe ordinances against placarding the sides of the houses with "liberal" handbills, the people have taken to affixing them to the grave-stones in the church-yards! All this, I repeat, bodes no long duration of the savere ordinances against placarding the sides of the houses with "liberal" handbills, the people have taken to affixing them to the grave-stones in the church-yards! All this, I repeat, bodes no long duration of the same to affix the number of the calm which seems to rest upon the surface of things in the Austrian dominions.

Saldanha's affair in Portugal has turned out a failure, owing apparently to his refusal to accede to the "liberal" demands of those on whom he relied for support to carry him through. I shall telligible as the native Congo, well nigh, to ears

interior alone.

of all these colonization attempts of so many different races of civilized men. In tropical Africa, the climate, the heat and insalubrity, are surely. causes enough to unfit it for European life. But in temperate Africa, north and south of the tropics, this is not the case, for the climate is good In North Africa it is too much like that to which southern Europeans are accustomed, to hurt their constitutions. The drought and intermix-"The North and the South—May the lacks of the chain that binds their Union be stronger than ever—the Abolitionists pitched into h—1, and Bunker Hill Monument rolled against the gate."

The North and the South—May the lacks of their constitutions. The drought and intermixture of deserts and wastes of sand with lands of surpassing fertility which prevail there, of course operate against successful colonization; yet these operate against successful colonization; yet these surpassing fertility which prevail there, of course operate against successful colonization; yet these local characteristics have not prevented the triumph of English colonization in Australia and New Zealand. But combined with such a popu-

European colonization, is a more terrible Kafir, whether he of Numidia or Arabia; for he possesses twice the skill of his southern brother, and more than double his numbers. While five thousand men (half as many as are required for the protection of our whole frontiers!) have until very recently proved sufficient to guard England's Cape Colony, six thousand miles away, Algeria, which is of no greater extent, requires one hundred thousand, though it lies within a day's sail of the ports of France. So much for the terrible hostility of the Arabian race, which, when in Spain's fair region, were industrious and civilized. Europe drove them forth to become half shepherds and half freebooters—to assume characteristics which enable them to spend their time ever since in paying off their score of revenge. Not a year has since passed, in which they have failed to commit some offence with fire and sword

against Europe.

France and England will be eventually com-France and England will be eventually compelled to abandon their African colonies, leaving that established from this country, alone, of those now in being, existing fifty years heuce. I have no idea that the two great European nations will give up their efforts in that quarter until they shall have expended a few millions more. But history preves the Arabs and Kabyles to be as inexpugnable as the wandering tribes of Tartary or Arabia Petraea. The American colony is so far, for a colony in Africa, eminently successful. This arises from two facts or circumstances. First, the colonists are of the African race; and next, no efforts to rob and plunder the natives have been made from it. This exception to the almost universal colonization rule, which is the result of the accident of their weakness alone. to the almost universal colonization rule, which is the result of the accident of their weakness alone, has proved their shield; while it also embraces proof of the truth of the general law, that savages rarely indeed molest their more civilized neigh-bors, except in retaliation for injuries done them-

The last advices from London represent the The last advices from London represent the city in an uproar of confusion connected with the opening of the great Exhibition. Lodging-house keepers had advanced their prices almost four hundred per cent. This modest, moderate, self-sacrificing class, it seems from this fact, is the same the world over. Some half dozen small-politicing and publicating moneyers form tato politicians and public-meeting mongers from this country—known to all readers of our city dailies for speech-makers at ward gatherings in all the Atlantic cities, committee-men when windy resolutions meaning nothing are wanted, marshals in civic processions, gentlemen who treat the penny-a-line "city item"-izers to brandy smashprovinces, at the expense of the reputation of the good people of these United States. They are Generals, Judges, Captains, and Honorables, of course—for who can be anything (in a New York grog shop) without assuming some such title? It is amusing, if mortifying, to witness the complacency these gentlemen manifest in their work of tickling each other with straws, in order to

the "b'hoy" terms a "decided fix." In truth, her African iniquity has already completely crippled her.

The Dear African iniquity has already completely crippled her.

The Dear African iniquity has already completely crippled her.

The Dear African iniquity has already completely crippled her. The Dutch, though their effort in South Africa was not accompanied by such sweeping and figurant rapine and injustice as have characterized that of the French, accomplished nothing, either for their own profit or for that of Africa. They occupied their possessions in that quarter about 150 years, and have left, as almost the only reminiscence of their presence there, the "boor"— a half-civilized, uncultivated animal, but a little removed from the Hottentot, so far as the good he does in the world is concerned, notwithstanding the admixture of European blood coursing in the admixture of European blood coursing in his veins.

The English settled two discrent quarters of Africa; one eight degrees only from the equator, and the other, the Cape colony, thirty-five degrees distant from that line. The first has cost the British exchequer, from first to last, about one million sterling per annum, expended on a civil establishment, garrisons, preventive squadition, and the other that line. The first has been civil establishment, garrisons, preventive squadition, and the other that line are the compelled to conquer it twice over from European compelled to conquer it twice over from European enemies. This ran up a pretty heavy bill for the maintenance of armies and fleets, to guard it against assaults from the sassiet, while statistics prove that to guard it from the natives, full £3,000,000 sterling were expended before the

against assaults from the sea side, while statistics prove that to guard it from the natives, full £3,000,000 sterling were expended before the commencement of the Kafir war now in progress, which cannot fail to cost full a million sterling. She gets, in return for what she spends in and on that quarter, a good deal of most execrable wine, for the exportation of which she is compelled to pay a bonus; some purgative aloes; and a little wool, as indifferent in quality as any manufactured into cloth by any European nation. She has about 200,000 colonists and subjects there—Bushmen, Hottentots, Tambookies, Zulas, Dutch, Anglo-Saxons, Malays, Gaikas, Amagulas, and Amagarkas, who speak a Babel of European nation as "Diet troops."

The pacification of Hungary does not seem to be progressing, the Government steps to that end being anything but soothing in their tendency. A laminformed that Trinity Church, New York, alone, will exceed it in proportions. There we diffect anything but soothing in the in the deing anything but soothing in the in the deing anythi smoking Government tobacco are on that account attacked, in the streets of Como and in Milan; and since the publication of the severe ordinances

in defending this colony from the savages of the interior alone.

But this signal want of European success on all hands, on the part of modern efforts to colonize Africa, is in strict keeping with the results of the attempts of the ancients to effect the same end. Thus, Rome first essayed that work, and there yery door. Though she held possession there for eight hundred years, it is difficult indeed at this day to trace a sign of her former occupancy there. She has left hardly a tithe of such reminiscences as the Africans have left of their attempts of colonize Europe! Vide the remains of Arabian genius, science, and civilization, existing to this hour in Spain.

For fifty years the Vandals occupied Mediterranean Africa, so history informs us. But for history, we should never have known the fact as all the labors of all the scientific and curious of modern times have failed to tell of the existence of colonization attempts of so many difference of all these colonization attempts of so many difference of all these colonization attempts of so many difference of all these colonization attempts of so many difference of the constitution.

In defending this eight and the filteral wants of the whole has been calculated at £2,000 per folder. All the whole in the ware information by the last arrival. But they satisfy me that had not repeat the details of his operations and those copts were calculated at £2,000 per diem.

Editor the whole have independent the very instance of the Government, of which were into the ware interesting to the prolamed an extension of Portuguese popular relative to the income tax law. Lord John Rusging their defeat on Mr. Hume's motion relative to the income tax law. Lord John Rusging their defeat on Mr. Hume's motion the ministry.

During Easter week, in France, all were too be consisted the Ministry.

During Easter week, in France, all were too be consisted the Ministry.

For fifty years the Vandals occupied Mediterranean Africa, so history informs us. But for history, we should never have k

To "LIBERALIST," OF THE NATIONAL ERA. To "LIBERALIST," OF THE NATIONAL ERA.—I have read with great interest, and always with much profit, your letters. In your last, you speak of the Jesuits as the active agents of Pius IX. Last evening, in reading Stermetz's History of Jesuits, in 3 vols, (London, 1848.) he there says the pricests were banished by the present Pope, and Roothaan, then General, was then living (1848) at Stoneyhurst, England. Will you be pleased to write us a letter on the condition of the society of Jesus, from the days of Gregory XVI to the present time? I am sure so active a society should be better known than it is—why proscribed by Pie Nono, and why received again, are the especial points of my inquiry.

DEATHS.

lation as that which is native in thet quarter, the obstacles they present are insurmountable. It is, and apparently ever has been, nomade and wandering, without capacity for amalgamation or advancement; with a stationary knowledge of the late of 3d month, Samuel Hambleton, Sr., aged 65

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

American Association of Scientific Men - the late CINCINNATI, May 15, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era:

There is little of general interest transpiring among us just now, but what news I can pick up I shall send, not for the enlightenment of your city readers here, whose intelligence I should underrate did I not suppose them already well acquainted with the various facts, local items, &c., which make up my letters, but for the information of your numerous country readers in this region, and those generally at the East who may be interested more or less in learning something of

in Cincinnati. Twenty years since, the meeting of a general ecclesiastical body as far west as this place was scarcely thought of—it was seldom that they ventured beyond the limits of New York and Philadelphia. If I mistake not, the General Conference of the Methodist Church led the way by meeting here in 1836, the Presbyterian General contains a contain a sent better specimens. And though in manufactures we have not done ourselves comparative justice—for there is not a workshop in New England that does not contain tools and contrivances. eral Assembly meeting at the same time in Pittsburgh. Since then, all the leading denominations have held their general meetings in this place, and for three or four years past we have had several assemblies here annually, of a truly national character. A year ago, the general convention of character. A year ago, the general convention of physicians met for the first time in the West in this place, and during the past week another assembly of learned and useful men met for the first time among us. I allude to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Its sessions were held in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, a most appropriate and convenient Institute, a most appropriate and convenient place, opening on Monday the 5th, and closing on the 9th.

Eighty members, in all, were in attendance. from all parts of the Union, from the extreme of New England to Louisiana, a number of them eminent in various departments of science. Among others, the following may be named, as taking an active part in the discussions: Professor Agassiz, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Com. Wilkes, Professor A. D. Bache, Professor Henry, Professor Coffic, and S. F. Baird, Washington, D. C.; Sears C. Walker, Philadelphia; Professor Kirtland and Professor St. John, Cleveland; Major Richard Owen, Dr. Yandell, Kentucky; Professors Pierce and Wells, Cambridge.

A large number of papers were read on the

geology of various sections of our country, on chemistry, astronomy, natural history, &c., each member, I understand, contributing one paper. The value of these cannot be fairly estimated by the testimony of those who heard them read, or by any mere sketch of their contents; they are to be published in a volume, in which form all interested in such topics can read and form their opinions at leisure. Those who know say that no former meeting of the Association has exceeded this one in interest, and the value of the con-tributions made by the members. A committee appointed for the purpose made a report on Pro-fessor Mitchell's apparatus for observing right ascensions and declinations by aid of magnetism, now in use at the Cincinnati Observatory. At the close of the session, Professor Henry, who had never before been out so far West, and was not a little surprised to find a city of "palaces, and temples, and merchant princes," instead of a "smart Yankee village," and several others expressed themselves in terms of praise, (not, however, beyond the truth,) of the enterprise, in education, science, art, and commerce, of our city, and the generous hospitality of its people. I cannot say that our modesty has been shocked by these encomiums; in the way of eulogy on his city, a Cincinnatian can bear a vast amount without a

NEW YORK, May 10-11 A. M. The steamer Franklin, which sailed from Havre on the 6th and Cowes on the 7th of May, arrived this morning. She brings London mails

of the 7th.

The Crystal Palace is still the great point of The Crystal Palace is still the great point of attraction. On the 5th of May the admission fee was reduced to five shillings, and upon that day upwards of 60,000 persons visited the place, and £1,000 sterling were taken at the door. Many season tickets were still being sold, and the receipts were calculated at £2,000 per diem.

The Ministry seem disposed to hold on, notwithstanding their defeat on Mr. Hume's motion relative to the income tax law. Lord John Russell announced to the Commons, on the 5th inst, that the Ministry were willing to submit the details of the proposed law to a select committee of

The latest advices from Berlin and Viennardrinsh no indication of the probable termination of the Dresden Conferences. The new law relating to the press in Prussia will be very severe.

Vienna letters confirm the statement that Austria has demanded the Sultan to retain the four-trie has demanded the four-trie very years longer. teen Hungarian refugees two years longer.

A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Catalonia, and seven of the ringleaders have been

The reported insurrection of the garrison of The reported insurrection of the garrison of Oporto is confirmed. No engagement took place, and only three lives were lost. On the 27th of April, Marshal Saldanha entered Oporto amid general rejoicings. The insurrection is spreading throughout the Kingdom. Great confusion prevailed at Lisbon, and it was thought the Saldanha party would compet the Queen to resign and appoint a regency. A Spanish army of observation was collecting on the frontier of Portugal.

Egyptian, 7½ a 9½; Sarat, 3½ a 5¼; Sea Island, 8½ a 9½. On to-day the advance was fully an eighth over Friday's quotations.

Grain.—Flour is in good request. Philadelphia and Baltimore is quoted at 20 a 21s.; Richmond and Alexandria, 20 a 21s. Wheat is unchanged. Onts had advanced 1d. per 45 pounds. Ont meal has advanced 3d. to 6d. Indian corn is quoted at 30s. a 30s. 6d. Indian corn meal 14s. a 14s. 6d. per barrel. Beans are 6d. per quarter higher.

From the National Intelligencer. OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

U. S. OFFICE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

LONDON, May 2, 1851. The suspension bridge of Rider, to which I have interested more or less in learning something of the growing importance and influence of this young but vigorous "Queen City of the West."

One of the most significant signs, both of the spread of population and influence westward, and of the ease and rapidity of communication and travel through our widely extended country, is the frequent meetings of National Assemblies, Conventions. &c., both of a religious and miscel-Conventions, &c., both of a religious and miscellaneous nature, in Western cities, and especially in Cincinnati. Twenty years since, the meeting

justice—for there is not a workshop in New England that does not contain tools and contrivances in the saving of labor that would have given it a premium here—yet, through the interest of our resident countrymen in London, at the last hour the zeal of our contributors upon the ground, and the very best efforts at display that could be made by us all, we shall not greatly fall behind. I be-

The show made upon the first of May in the state opening of the Exhibition surpasses all description. It was determined by Prince Albert the projector and real head of the whole undertaking—to make it the greatest day of pageantry the present generation of Englishmen ever saw; and he fully succeeded. I know of no way in which I can give you any correct idea of the cere-mony but by a simple and succinct detail of the will events as they came under my notice, and this I attempt briefly to do. The programme announced by the Royal Commissioners on the previous day I shall herewith forward you a copy of the Times

I shall herewith forward you a copy of the Times, and will therefore take up the narrative from Thursday morning, which, unlike all other mornings I have seen in London, (and a London morning includes every hour from sunrising to setting.) was fair throughout.

At an early hour the streets leading to the Crystal Palace were thronged by the people, for the day was a universal holyday. The hours of admission extended to 11½ o'clock only, and, by 9 o'clock, not only did a dense crowd of people line the whole distance from Buckingham Palace. line the whole distance from Buckingham Palace, which is a full mile and a half, but around the which is a full mile and a half, but around the immense building a cordon of police were scarcely able to keep the passage clear. When the civic procession of cariages began to move, it was nearly three miles in length, and by the most perfect arrangements only were all those who had the right of entrance (some 24,000) enabled to reach the building.

At 10½ o'clock the inside of the building presented a scene of life, beauty, and splendor. The throne, erected nearly in the middle of the transept, surrounded by groups of statuary and foun-

sept, surrounded by groups of statuary and fountains, and the platform around the throne, included all the vacant space which could be seen. The vast galleries, the deep bays running in every direction, the immense nave, one-third of a mile in length, the ranges of seats on each side of the transept, and every
"Jutty fringe and coigns of vantage"

upon the girders, rafters, and roof, were filled with people. The Coldstream Guards, in full uniform, were stationed to preserve order throughout the building. The Tower Guards, in their quaint antique dress, surrounded the throne. The ush- CONTENTS OF No. 367. - Price, twelveand a half appeared in full custumes of their offices. The first officers of the army and navy took their places in their respective decorations. Earl Granville, Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, Earl of Ross, Field Marshal the Marquis of An gleses, and other great officers of state, appeared in full court dress. The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, each wearing the full military dress of his country, were ranged at one side of the platform, and the Royal Commissioners to the Industrial Exhibition on the other. The Duke of Wellington first entered the door at the north side of the transcept, and his appearance was greeted by the applause of those portions of the concourse to which he was visible. The Foreign Commission-ers, the leading of whom had been assigned to

myself, next appeared.

The Archbishop of Canterbury with the Bishop of London, the gentleman Usher of State with the Treasurer of the Royal Household, the Usher of the Privy Council Chamber with the Lord in waiting, and the Groom of the Stole, the Master of 'he Buckhounds, the Earl Marshal, the Exor. of the Yeoman Guard, the Gold Stick, the Lord

Chamberlain, and other like officers, with which custom has invested royalty, then advanced two by two in all the pomp of state ceremony to their proper places. The arrival of the Queen and her cortege was heralded by the shouts of the populace without.

Surrounded by her body-guards, led by Prince Albert, and followed by her Ladies in waiting, her Majesty entered the exhibition building, and took her seat upon the chair of state. Her appearance was the signal of applause, apparently as hearty as loyalty could give, or royality itself desire. While the choir at the organ, composed of eight hundred voices, and aided by an orchestra of two hundred and fifty instruments, sang God save the Queen, Prince Albert left her Majesty's side, and placed himself at the head of the Royal Commissioners. When the music had ceased, he

side, and placed himself at the head of the Royal Commissioners. When the music had ceased, he proceeded to the platform, and read to the Queen a report of the proceedings of the Commission, which, with a catalogue of the articles exhibited, he delivered into her hands.

The Queen read emphatically a short answer, and was followed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in a prayer, invoking God's blessing upon the enterprise. Another anthem followed, the royal procession was formed, Mr. Dodge, my secretary, walking with me among the Foreign Commissioners as announced in the programme, and from end to end of the central avenue the Queen received the plaudits of her own people and of the representatives of foreign nations. This ended, the Queen again ascended the platform, the Lord Chamberlain pronounced the exhibition opened; a flourish of trumpets followed; a royal salute was fired upon the Serpentine, and the barriers were thrown down—thus formally introducing the public to the World's Fair.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your

obedient servant, bedient servant, EDWARD RE Hon. J. C. G. Kennedy, Sec. Ex. Com. to the Ind. Exhibition.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, May 19, 1851. Beef Cattle.—\$3.50 a \$4.50 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$7.00 a \$8.75 net, and averaging \$3.75 gross. *Hogs.*—\$6.50 a \$6.75 per 100 lbs.

Flour and Meal.—Flour quiet. Howard street brands at \$4311/4. Corn meal, \$3. Rye flour, \$3 50. *Grain.*—Wheat, red, 94 a 95 cents; white do. 98 cents a \$1.05. Yellow corn, 56 a 57 cents white, 58 a 59. Oats, 40 a 42 cents. Rye, 63 cents.

Provisions.—Mess pork, \$16.25. Bacon firm.

Shoulders, 7½ a 7½ cents; sides, 9 a 9½: hams, 9 a 11. Lard, in barrels, 9½ a 10 cents; kegs, 10½ a 10¾ cents.

No. 3 Cornhill, Boston, S the special Boston and New England office for the fo

danha party would compel the Queen to resign and appoint a regency. A Spanish army of observation was collecting on the frontier of Portugal.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 6, 1851.

The sales of cotton for the last three days amount to 13,500 bales, of which 1,000 bales were taken for export, and 2,300 on speculation. Maraham is quoted at 71/4 a 81/4; Bahia, 72/4;

TO ALL AGRICULTURISTS, HORTICULTUR-THE following valuable Books have just been published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 17 and 19 Cornhill, Boston:

Breck's Book of Flowers, Being a complete guide to the cultivation of a Flower Gar-den; by Joseph Breck, Fsq. Price 75 cents. Schenck's Kitchen Gardener's Text Book. thorough work on the management of the Kitchen Gar-den; by Pctor A. Schenek. Price 50 cents.

A Treatise on Hot-Houses, Their Construction, Heating, and Ventilation; by R. B. Lenchars, Esq. Price \$1. Cole's American Veterinarian,

Or, Complete Farrier; by S. W. Cole, Esq. Price 50 cents. Cole's American Fruit Book, Or, Complete Orchardist; by S. W. Cole. Price 50 cents.

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4 The Peace Apostle—Ib.
5. Maurico Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune, chaps. 29—31.—Dublin University Magazine.
6. Things talked of in London.—Chambers's Journal.
7. "I Sweeps the Crossing."—Ib.
8. Precious Cargoes in England.—Hampshire Advertisgr.
9. A Twolvemonth in Calcutta.—Chambers's Journal.
10. Jamalea in 1850.—Examiner.
11 Abd-el-Kader and Lord Londonderry.—Spectator.
12. Writings that are Revolutionising Europe.—Washington Republic.
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ngton Republic.

13. Remonstrances against Romish Corruptions in the hurch.—Examiner.

14. Cheap Postage in 1830.—Literary Portfolio.

Ofall the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the moentuseful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immence extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in

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Washington, November 28, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:

During the time i have filled the office of Commissioner of Patents, and for some time previous, Zenas C. Robbins, Req., has followed the business of Patent Solicitor in this city, and has been in the daily prosecution of business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Robbins personally, and believe him to be a man of integrity and shilty, to whom persons at a distance may safely intrust their business. I am pleased to have the opportunity to say that he is faithful to the interests of his clients, and has been, shus far, very successful in the practice of his profession.

EDMUND BURKE.

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land A Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN GEN-The National Bra is taken by fifteen thousand subscribers, and probably has four times that number of readers. It circulates some seven thousand copies in the Weetsen States, a larger number, we believe, than is issued from any opitical weekly in the Weet; four thousand copies in New York State, chiefly in the interior; the rest in New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the South; and it is taken largely by country merchants and others dealing with Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittaburgh, and Cincinnati. It is manifest that it affords read advantages as an advertising medium. Only a limited space (say five columns) can be devoted to advertisements, and this secures to the advertiser greater prominence than in a sheet where he must take his place among hundreds of others.

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THIS invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs has obtained a celebrity, from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves palliatives, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of physicians, patients, and the public at large.

physicians, patients, and the public at large. See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respec throughout the country.

throughout the country.

The widely celebrated surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York city, says:

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This letter is from the well-known druggist at Hillsdale Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own observation:

"Hillsdale, Mich., December 10, 1849.

"Dear Sin: Immediately on receipt of your Cherry Pectoral, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine, who was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise, on my return, to meet him in the street on my way home from the cars, and find he had endriely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade of a blacksmith.

"There are other cases, within my knowledge, where the Cherry Pectoral has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this.

"WINDER WOOD."

"HANOVER. OHIO. April 3, 1850. "HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

"Hanouss, Ohio, April 3, 1830,

"Dhar Sir: I wish I could tell all who suffer with a
cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does
seem they might be benefited by the information. I had a
lung fever, which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being
very feeble, and unable to gain strength at all, my friends
thought I must seen sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine by the advice of a elergyman who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough
at first, and gave me rest at ni. bt. In less than a fortnight
I could eat well and my cough had ceased to be troublesome,
my appetite returned, and my food nourished me which soon
restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, i am well and
strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral.

"Yours, with respect,
"I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is
in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure
by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"SEPH DEAN.

"The above-named Joseph Dean, and Julia his wife, are "The above-named Joseph Dean, and Julia his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,

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Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, practical chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by the druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. May 15-3m

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astisfaction: This is certainly a flattering proof of the su-periority of his likenesses.

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Likenesses of every description copied, and post-mortem cases attended to.

March 27—tf TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

ITAVING associated myself in business with Mr. JOHN

A. PARKS, of the "MARLBORO" HOTEL," I
would invite those whom for the past six years I have been
accustomed to meet at this and the Adams House, to make
the Marlboro' their home while in the city.
I will to the utmost strive to serve acceptably those who
may favor me with their patronage.

CHARLES W. JENKS,
Maxiboro' Hotel, Roston, March, 1, 1851, Max. 10—tfr Marlboro' Hotel, Boston, March 1, 1851. Mar. 10-tfg

MARLBORO' HOTEL.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. JENKS & PARKS, No. 229 Washington street, Boston. C. W. JENKS. March 20—lyg J. A. PARKS.

THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN.

THIS paper (under the editorial control of Rev. Joseph Gordon, Rev. John Rankin, corresponding editor,) will complete the first half year of its existence on Wednesday, January let, 1851. The substantial favors extended to it thus far show that such a journal was needed by the religious community. It will be the study of the editor to make its columns a still more full exponent of the principles and views of those who desire the church to take high and holy ground on the great moral questions which now agitate the world. The Free Presbyterian will steadily aim to present the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ (as it is) in harmony with all true reform—social, moral, and legislative—and in uncompromising hostility to all that is wrong, whether i find its lodging place in Church or State.

While it is professedly the organ of the Free Presbyterians Church, and will maintain the distinctive principles which separate it from other branches of the Presbyterian family, The Free Presbyterian will not be a mere sectarian sheet, but will most heartily co-perate with every other instruentality calculated to promote the glory of God and the highest good of man.

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WILLIAM F. CLARK, Publisher,
Jan. 2.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSI-

GENERAL EANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSI-NESS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have entered into copartnership for the transaction of a general Exchange and Banking business in the city of Washington, under the firm of SELDEN, WITHERS, & CO.

All business intrusted to them will be attended to with romptness and fidelity. promptness and fidelity.

WILLIAM SELDEN, late Treasurer U. States.

JOHN WITHERS, of Alexandria, Virginia.

R. W. LATHAM, of the City of Washington.

L. P. BAYNE, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Jan. 9. BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD. Hours of Departure of the Passenger Trains.

PROM Washington at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and 9
A. M. daily, except Sunday.

From Baitimore at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and 9 A. M. daily, except Sunday.

T. H. PARSONS,
Agent.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Pittsburgh, Penn. May 1-9t

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Cadis, Harrison county, Ohio. Jan. 9. WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counseller at Law, Columbus, Obic. Office in Platt's new building, State street, opposite south door of State House.

Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, pune-tually at the state of t

POWERS & SEATON, TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors
in Chancery, Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio.
R. J. POWERS.
G. W. SEATON. COMMISSION STORE.

WM. GUNNISON, General Commission Merchant, 101
Rounly's Wharf. Raltimore, Md. Don 22. - 1v MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut street between Fourth and Fifth streets, Philadelphia.

THOMAS EMERY. THOMAS EMERY.

MANUFACTURER of Lard Oil, Star and Adamantine
M Candles, 33 Water street, between Main and Walnut
streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
N. B. Cash paid for Nos. 1 and 2 lard, grease, mutton and
May 15—tf NEW YORK TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

BRANCH OF W. T. JENNINGS & Co., NEW YORK me beanch of W. T. Jennings & Co., New York Point Pennsylvania avenue, near Sisth street, Washington.

THE subscriber still continues to conduct the branch of the above establishment, where he has on hand a large to be made up at the same prices and in the same style as New York.

Also on hand, a large stock of Overcoats, Sack, Frock, and Dress Coots, Pants and Vests, and every article necessary for a gentleman's wardook, that in every emergency sary for a gentleman's water than the same style as the same prices and the same style as New York.

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THE NATIONAL ERA

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Altered pelicy of the British Governm ence to the Colonies—Withdrawal of the troops— Church union—Mr. George Thompson—&t. Pat-rick's Day ball—Fugitive slaves.

Токонто, Мау 7, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era: Many persons in the United States are under

the impression, that because there is no actual rebellion in Canada, and the senseless cry for annexation" has subsided in this Province, there are no events of importance occurring that are worthy of attention abroad. But this is a

Since the outbreak which occurred about fourteen years since, a most liberal policy has been pursued by the British Government-the customs department has been transferred to the North American Colonies, and even the post office has been ceded, and is now under the exclusive control of the local Governments; and it is at present in contemplation to sell the barracks, transfer the management of the public works to the provincial authorities, and to withdraw the

Despatches to this effect have just been published, which will be laid before both branches of the Legislature that is about to assemble, and will doubtless create an arimated and exciting

The British Government have taken care, however, to intimate that, in this procedure, there is nothing which is to be considered as indicating an intention on the part of Great Britain to relinquish the foothold she at present possesses on this Continent; but that it originates in a desire to relieve the Parent State of an apparent, rather than a real, burden-for nowhere can troops be maintained cheaper or better, with regard to discipline and efficiency for service, than in the North American Provinces.

It is also stated that the relations between England and the United States are of that permanent ly peaceful character, no subject of dispute rening to be settled, that troops are no longer required in the Colonies to prevent foreign aggression; and if they should be so required, the facilities afforded by steamers would enable Great Britain promptly to meet any such exigency. Troops therefore are no longer wanted for pro tection; and if an armed force should unfortunately be necessary for the maintenance of internal tranquillity, a well-appointed and efficient militia is stated to be the most constitutional force, and will be found adequate whenever the public peace may be menaced.

In this respect, however, Canada differs from the other Provinces, owing to the antagonism that exists between the two principal races here—the Anglo-Saxon and the French; and I am apprehensive that the calling out the militia to repress disturbances would lead to the most fearful results, and would widen the breach that at present unhappily exists.

In cases of civil commotion, regular and welldisciplined troops are the best to employ, as they carry with them into active service none of those vindictive feelings that actuate the inhabitants of a country so afflicted. This was evinced during the rebellion to which I have alluded. The Queen's troops, accompanied by volunteer regiments, were marched to points where the rebels had entrenched themselves or were in force; and during these operations, there was necessarily a destruction of private property. Having accomplished the service they were despatched to perform, they returned in an orderly manner to the quarters they had left.

Not so with the volunteers, however, who in a noment of irritation undertook to execute what they conceived stern justice required, and wantonly and unnecessarily destroyed the property of Most of the stolen articles have been recovered, those whom they considered as disaffected, or but they were much injured. ingt whom they were incensed. And it was to remunerate parties who suffered from the losses thus lawlessly inflicted that the Rebellion Losses Bill was passed at Montreal about two years since, which created so much excitement at that time, and led to the destruction of the Parliament building in that city, together with the valuable library which it contained.

Besides the two races before alluded to, an extraordinary degree of animosity exists between the lower orders of Irish and French extraction although possessing the same religious faith; and I have myself seen a respectably-dressed Irish female prevented by the beadle from entering the Roman Catholic Cathedral; while in the lumbering districts, unless the French are in sufficient numbers to resist an attack, they meet with rough usage at the hands of the Irish. With communities so situated, it appears t

me indispensable that small bodies of troops should be stationed at convenient points for the preserwation of order, and to be ready to interfere should such interference be required, but who can never act except at the instance and under the direction of a civil magistrate. There is a great aversion, however, on the part

of the local authorities, to employ troops for the performance of the duties of policemen; and al-though soldiers obey the orders of their officers with determined alacrity, yet they feel an honorable reluctance to wage war upon their fellow-citizens—quite as much so as do the volunteers of the United States, who are occasionally called out, when the civil power is obstructed in the due exercise of its functions.

The despatch of Earl Grey—one of those al-luded to—is in reply to one which he had received

from the Governor General, accompanied by the report of the Executive Council relative to the reduction of salaries—principally of the judges and heads of Departments; the latter being members of the Government, and receiving \$4,000 per annum, which it is proposed to reduce to \$3,200. As these officers have to perform legislative and executive duties, unknown to State officers in the United States which require their constant time and attention, and as, besides this, they have to keep up establishments that are expensive, I do not think such an allowance can be considered as extravagant, particularly as they receive no fees these for the most part having been abolished in

e Colonies.

The salary of the Governor General it is in tended to defray from the Imperial treasury, which will place that officer in a more independent and agreeable situation than he now fills. The salary at present is rather over \$30,000; but he is required to live in much state, and to dispense the hospitalities of Government house as becomes the hospitalities of Government house as becomes her Majesty's representative; while the Earl of Elgin states in his despatch that he gave up a more lucrative situation, in obedience to the Queen's commands, to assume the Government of this Province—and further, which I have some reason to believe is the case, that no Governor of a Colony can properly act as such—visit various parts of his Government, and contribute, as he is expected to, to the promotion of objects of public and private benevolence—without having a private fortune of his own, or his half pay, to fall back upon.

hack upon.

As to the clergy reserves, to which I alluded in As to the cherry reserves, to which I alluded in a former letter, the members of the church of England, both clerical and laity, are not going to surrender them tamely. There has been a Convention held here, called by the Bishop, where one hundred and thirty clergymen were present; at which suitable resolutions were passed, and a church union has been formed, a meeting of which

that occasion; and I think the fact was clearly established, that the voluntary system has not answered in the United States, or where it has been tried in England. The circumstance of a due respect being paid in the former country, where similar grants had been made by a former King, notwithstanding it had become a separate aid independent nation, and its inhabitants had withdrawn their allegiance, was spoken of in the aighest terms.

It was stated in connection with this subject that the Trinity church property, which was granted during the reign of Queen Anne, afforded at that time a rental of but \$150; whereas at present, owing to the increased value of property in the city of New York, the income of that church from this source is \$70,000, and its fee simple is estimated at three millions of dollars. It was further stated that in a few solitary instances, where the State Legislatures have an mulled grants of this nature, the Supreme Court of the United States had declared the acts they passed to be unconstitutional, thereby securing the proprietors in the perpetual enjoyment of the granting of the Province, although the granting of the province, although the granting of the province, although the granting of the imagination and the taste, and for the improvement of their moral nature. The editor should be a thoroughly furnished man. He It was stated in connection with this subject

these reserves was for the maintenance of the Protestant religion in the Colony, and was undoubtedly intended as an endowment for the established church, although not so expressed, yet in 1840 an act of Parliament was passed dividing the proceeds among those denominations which chose to accept their proportion, and which the large religious denominations really did—the act large religious denominations really did—the act of Parliament being understood to be a final settlement of a veratious and irritable question, of which every popularity hunter makes ample use.

Under this act the parties interested may be used to be a final settlement of a veration of the parties of the

Under this act the parties interested may be said to have taken possession, that portion of the annual sales of lands which belonged to the established church being passed over to the society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, for distribution among the clergymen, and for building churches in the Province; and the other proportion claimed to the different bodies authorized to receive them. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether Parliament will annul a former act, under which parties hold. In the United States, it will be seen from what has already been stated, this could not be done. his could not be done.

I am viewing this question purely as one of

property, and in a strictly constitutional bearing; for if the Protestant churches can be despoiled in the manuer that is sought, the same rule must apply to the Roman Catholic church, which holds immense grants from the Crown in the Lower Province, or from the French King when it beonged to France, and consequently is possessed of enormous wealth. Nor can the owners of imense tracts of wilderness land to the injury of he country, which was granted improviden the country, which was granted improvidently it admit, be secure in the possession of property obtained at a time when it was but of little worth, but which is daily increasing in value.

The popular outcry that has been raised for a reduction of the salaries of public officers, including that of the Governor General, equally evinces an absence of those principles of honesty and fair dealing for which communities, as well as individuals should be remarkable. The scale

as individuals, should be remarkable. The scale of salaries referred to was agreed upon immedi-

of salaries referred to was agreed upon immediately after the union of the Provinces, the Crown agreeing to relinquish its right to the public lands, and which is still retained by the Government of the United States, upon the Colony consenting to pay the civil list, as then agreed upon, during the life of the reigning sovereign, and for a term of years after her demise.

Yet this is the compact which the Legislature is already desirous of annulling, and which the Colonial Secretary has expressed his willingness to have readjusted, again to become the fruitful source of popular clamor. There is a parsimonious feeling prevalent in the Colonies, which has been the greatest bar to their advancement; hence the cry for "annexation" has its origin in purely pecuniary considerations, and not because its advocates believe that the people of this Province would be more free or possess greater rights ince would be more free or possess greater rights than they do at present, if it were granted.

I see it stated in some of the papers that Mr.

Thompson, who at present is in the lower part of the Province, has received an intimation that two persons are following him for the purpose of as-asseination. I am disposed to think, however, that he is the dupe of a mere fiction, if he believes that he is the dupe of a mere liction, if he believes the report; for, however personally offensive he may be to the "chivalry of the South," I am sat-isfied it would not lend its sanction to so unjusti-fiable a procedure, notwithstanding the opinions he entertains are decidedly opposed to the inter-est of the Southern planter and his views.

est of the Southern planter and his views.
Fugitive slaves are arriving here by almost every steamer from the opposite side of the Lake, and so far as I have met with them they are a respectable body of people. I saw a family land a few mornings since; the man was a fine, robust person, with a wife and four or five children, who, if I might judge from their baggage, were in comfortable circumstances. He told me he had been a farmer in Pennsylvania, but had availed himself of the earliest opportunity of essening from

a farmer in Pennsylvania, but had availed him-self of the earliest opportunity of escaping from the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Anti-Slavery Society here have published an appeal to the public for aid in behalf of those destitute persons of this description who are ar-riving, and I hope some steps will be taken by the Government to locate them on some of the fertile lands of the Province; not in distinct communities, however, but where they would be incited to emulation by their white brethren around them. I do not know whether any plan of this kind is in contemplation; but when the Legislature meets, if no other public writer takes the subject in hand, I will call attention to the measure through the columns of the public papers.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral was burglari

ously entered on Thursday night. The parties have since been arrested, and committed for trial.

St. Lawrence Hall, to celebrate St. Patrick's Mayor of Buffalo, with other citizens of that place, were invited, but did not attend. The Governor General was present, and did not quit the Hall till half past two in the morning; and, as is always the case, contributed his quota to-wards the general bilarity that prevailed. His Lordship is a thoroughly-educated nobleman, and is an accomplished and fluent public speaker, who is never more happy and felicitous than when complimenting the ladies; and on the present occasion the fair daughters of Erin and Canada were in such profusion and giee that he could

Dancing was resumed after supper, and tinued till approaching daylight warned the votaries of pleasure to quit the joyous scene.

W.

For the National Era. OBLIGATIONS OF THE SECULAR PERIODICAL

PRESS OF OUR COUNTRY TO AMERICAN LITERATURE.

The Literature of the Periodical Press. The last article presented the periodical press sustaining to literature the relation of censor of the book press. There is a more direct relation which is next to be considered—that of contributor to the stores of literature, by means of its own original matter. Newspaper writing has become an important branch of literature both in man's heart, a crime, and punishes the indulbecome an important branch of literature, both in quantity and quality. The issues of the periodial press are enormous. The industry and fertility of many editors are almost incredible. Editorial and communicated matter composes a large share of the popular reading, and must of course form in part the national taste. Newspaper productions constitute a distinct species of literature having strongly marked characteristics, and demanding a peculiar order of talents. In view of this fact, and of the immense number of monthlies, semi-monthlies, weeklies, and dailies, and of the host of writers enlisted, the periodical press, t must be admitted, is destined to effect great odifications in letters. Already some of the richest contributions to our literature have been derived from the periodical press; and the repubication in volumes of newspaper matter has be some a large branch of the book business. Already many of the ablest writers have become either editors, or contributors to the popular journals. We have not a few distinguished poets and prose writers who began their career in conection with the newspaper press, and whose reputation is identified with it. But for the fosering influence of journals and journalists, the powers of some of our most admired writers would robably never have been developed, or would

won to letters, but their productions have been stamped with the peculiarities of newspaper literature. This has affected, and must still more affect, the character of books. It may not diminish attended on Friday evening.

There were some able speeches delivered on hat occasion; and I think the fact was clearly ize their style. We can already form some idea ize their style. We can already form some idea of the destined effect of periodical writing upon our literature. The vigor and directness, the energy of thought, the out-flaming of feeling, and the earnest vehemence, summoning every available resource of intellect and sensibility to carry the point by a coup de main, must impart to our national literature great strength and spirit.

should have not only tact, but talent-not only readiness, but resource—not only point, but power; and, moreover, he should have purity of principle. All these qualifications are necessary to editorial excellence in any department of journalism, aside from the claims of national literature; ism, aside from the claims of national literature; much more so when these claims are considered. And they should never be lost sight of in estimating editorial responsibility. Every journalist should discharge his functions under a constant sense of obligation to the literature of his country. Nothing in language or sentiment should pass into the compositor's hands which would be vitiating to the forming aggregate. To gain a point in politics, at a circumvent an opponent, no point in politics, or to circumvent an opponent, no editor should consent to sacrifice interests which are to endure long after the petty strifes of party are to endure long after the petry strifes of party and of self have been forgotten. Whatever is low, mean, coarse, unprincipled, servile, insolent, narrow-minded, bad-tempered, implous, flashy, frivolous, sophistical, should be excluded from our journals; for, admitted there, it will taint the streams which flow into the reservoir of our na-tional literature. ional literature.

We may not expect in every editor the highest we may not expect in every editor the nighest intellectual ability, but we may demand purity of principle, dignity of character, a cultivated style, and devotion to the interests of literature. With-out these qualities, one had better seek a less re-sponsible position. And, indeed, without very considerable talent and scholarly attainments, we would advise a friend of ours to be a lawyer, or a candidate for Congress, rather than aspire to the editorial dignity. The very first class of men ought to be at the head of the periodical press. ought to be at the head of the periodical press.

The manifold and momentous questions—political, social, reformatory, ethical—which it is the province of the journals to discuss, the multitudes to whom their inculcations are doctrine, the countless-families to whom they furnish weekly instruction and stimulus, and the interests of Americ literature to so great an extent under their guardianship, demand eminent editorial qualifi-cations. For the respectability of the secular press, it might suffice to have a few able journalists, whose productions might circulate though the whole press system, whose reputation might redeem the American press from utter contempt. redeem the American press from utter contempt.
But this will not answer the demands of a national literature. The secular press must be generally improved. Eminent editors may, to gratify a sordid ambition, seek to maintain their exaltation above the fraternity; but if they would evince a superiority to aims so low, and prove themselves truly elevated, they will bear aloft the editorial standard, and summon their brethren to aspire to it, they will be jealous of the character of their country's press and of their country's literature, rather than of their own reputation and in the name of American literature they will denounce and expose the literary delinquencies of the periodical press as freely as those of the book press.

FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Declaration and Testimony of the Free Presbyteria

Slave Law.

The Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of the United States assembled at Ripley, Ohio, in the month of April, 1851, deem it their duty to make and publish the following Declaration and Testimony in regard to the enactment of the late National Congress, known as the "Fugitive Slave Law."

We distinctly recognise Civil Government, not only as an institution of Nature, but as the ordinance of God; and the civil magistrate as "the minister of God for good" to the people. We clearly admit, therefore, that general and cheerful obedience to law, especially in a republican form of government, is a Christian as well as a civil duty. But there is a limit, beyond which the civil magistrate has no right to command, and the people have no right to obey. That limit is reached whenever a Government, regardless alike of its honor, its interests, and its duty, defies the authority of Heaven in i.s legislation, transcends its legitimate powers, and commands the people to do that which is wrong, by which is meant, that which conflicts with the will of the Supreme Legislator as it is revealed in the moral supreme Legislator as it is revealed in the moral law. Such a Government becomes a terrible engine of oppression, and forfeits its claim to be considered as the ordinance of God; and the people owe it to themselves and their Creator, to alter, and if need be to abolish the same, and set up another in its place that shall conform in its features to the will of God as expressed in the Scriptures, and thus accomplish the great end for which civil government was ordained, viz: the protection of the rights and liberties of the people. But Governments, under constitutions which are good in the main, may in haste, or unclearly contravenes the law of God, and which, if not expunged from the statute-book, may harden the hearts of the people, and prepare them for final apostacy and ruin. It then becomes the duty of the people, and especially of those who as Christians have sworn allegiance to the throne of God, promptly to decline obedience to the ob-noxious statute, and suffer the consequences. Thus did the three believers, who braved the flames of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace, in prefer-ence to becoming traitors to God. Thus did the ence to becoming traitors to God. Thus did the captive Daniel, when he would rather meet death in the lions' den than obey the law of an idolatrous Government. Thus did Peter and John, when they obeyed God and preached the Gospel, with the possible sacrifice of life and liberty, rather than maintain silence, according to the requirements of the constituted outbrities. Thus also ments of the constituted authorities. Thus also did our martyred fathers, who, under the bloody reign of the Stuarts, gave themselves up to death in its most awful forms, rather than render obedience to the unrighteous enactments of Govern-ment, and thus disobey God. And the aggregate of the world's liberties, civil and religious, at the present time, is the result of the stuggle of Godfearing men in the generations of the past, against the arbitrary demands of unholy and ir-

responsible power.

The bill which passed the two Houses of Congress, and received the signature of the President of the United States, on the 18th of September, 1850, and which is now known and in force as the Fugitive Slave Law, is, in the judgment of this Synod, a high-handed outrage against Heaven, and a fearful omen of our national down

This law makes the love of liberty, which the gence of it with chains and servitude. It rejects and repudiates all those common law principles of evidence, which have been ratified by the wisdom of past ages, and which were in-tended to throw the shield of protection over the

acred rights of man.

It denies to those who have escaped from worse than Egyptian, Roman, or Algerine bondage, the right of trial by jury and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus—constitutional guaranties which protect even the thief and the

It makes obedience to the Gospel a criminal offence, and forbids us to give food to the hungry, clothing to the naked, and shelter to the weary.

The voice of Nature, as well as the law of God, calls upon us to sympathize with the fugitive, and assist him in his flight from the prison-house of bondage. But this law would transform us into monaters of greaty and commands as under monsters of cruelty, and commands us, under heavy penalies, to bar his way, to load him with irons, and to thrust him back into a condition

nore dreafful than death itself.

It holds out pecuniary inducements and offers legal facilities to wicked men, to drag freemen from their homes and families, and consign them to hopeless bondage.

It destroys that sense of personal security,

which every honest man has a right to feel; and even we ourselves, who received the birthright of our liberties immediately from God, now hold them only at the mercy of legalized man-stealers It commands us, under the threatening of fine and imprisonment, to take part in arresting those have flowed in some other channel than that of letters—perhaps in the bloody one of war, perhaps in the sordid one of trade, perhaps in the crooked one of politics.

Not only have many distinguished names been not only have many distinguished names been and world and imprisonment, to take part in arresting those who may be the redeemed children of God, oharged with no crime, and forcing them back into a condition of heathenism and moral disability, where it is impossible for them to obey the precepts of the Gospel and live the lives of consistent Christians, and thus prepare for the etermination of the constant of the constant of the many beautiful than that of the may be the redeemed children of God, oharged with no crime, and forcing them back into a condition of heathenism and moral disability, where it is impossible for them to obey the precepts of the Gospel and live the lives of consistent Christians, and thus prepare for the etermination of the constant of the constant

Such being some of the prominent characteris tics of the Fugitive Slave Law, we, the ministers and ruling elders composing this synod, in faith-fulness to Almighty God and the Government of fulness to Almighty God and the Government of the United States, do bear our solemn testimony against the same, as utterly opposed to the law of God—as abhorrent to humanity and the civiliza— tion of the age—as entirely at variance with the spirit and precepts of the Gospel of Jesus Christ—as dangerous to the liberties of the peo-ple, and therefore as null and void, and of no histline force were the receivers.

ple, and therefore as null and void, and of no binding force upon the conscience.

We declare and testify before God and the Government of the United States that we cannot, and will not, render obedience to this inhuman enactment, preferring infinitely to suffer its unrighteous penalties rather than to comply with its requisitions, and thus become guilty of treason against God and humanity.

We testify against the conduct of those professed ministers of the Gospel, in this country, who have publicly and in the name of religion justified this wicked law, and called upon the people to take part in its execution. We believe that such men are either knowingly or ignorantly tearing up the foundations of the church of God, opening the flood-gates of infidelity, and preparing the land for a baptism of blood.

We testify against and declare unceasing hostility to the system of American Slavery, which has not only enslaved the Government of the kas not only enslaved the Government of the country, and dictated its public policy, but which

has also subjugated the church, filled the hearts of many of her ministers with cowardice and treason, seared the consciences and blinded the eyes of a majority of her members, and carried her far on the downward road to entire apostacy.

And we expectally tentify against those two And we especially testify against those two branches of the Presbyterian church in the Uni-ted States from which we seceded, and which will continue to authorize and justify the sin of slavecontinue to authorize and justify the sin of slaveholding as it is practiced by multitudes of their
ministers, elders, and church members. In the
judgment of this synod, such large and influential
denominations of professing Christians are chiefly responsible for the existence of slavery among
us. Their position has strengthened the slave
power, and encouraged it to demand the passage
of that atrocious enactment which has disgraced
us in the eyes of foreign nations, and which, if
not repealed, must draw down the vengeance of

us in the eyes of foreign nations, and which, if not repealed, must draw down the vengeance of Heaven upon us as a people.

And that this declaration and testimony may be really, as well as legally, the act of the Free Presbyterian charch of the United States, we recommend that the pastors, stated supplies and sessions of vacant churches, cause the same to be read from the pulpit on the Lord's day, and that our people be then called upon solemnly to express their adherence thereto in such a manner as may be deemed proper.

be deemed proper.

We moreover recommend that inasmuch as our only hope for the reform of the Government and salvation of our beloved country is in the merciful interposition of Him who is the King of nations and the hearer of prayer, our people will earnestly supplicate a throne of grace, that our national councils may be speedily purged of unholy and unprincipled men, that the wicked enactment called the Fucitive Slave Law may be actment called the Fugitive Slave Law may be repealed, and that our free institutions may be

perpetuated to the end of time.

And, in the great struggle in which we are engaged, of vindicating the religion of Jesus Christ from the foul slander that it tolerates, authorizes, and justifies the diabolical system of American Slavery, and its counterpart the Fugitive Slave Law, we extend the hand of confidence and fellowship to those other denominations of Christians in the United States, which have adopted our principles, and are aiming at the same object; and we express the earnest hope that the bonds which unite us together in this noble work may become stronger and stronger, until our real uni-ty shall show itself to the world in our visible

PITTSFORD, VT., March 29, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era: Siz: I read a piece in the Era of the 13th instant, "The duty of Anti Slavery Voters." The principle of a general organization I heartily approve, specifying our principles fully, viz: a specific, protective, tariff; restraining slavery within its present bounds; abolish it within the District of Columbia; a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Laws; land reform; river and harbor improvements; a fixed opposition to slavery in all its phases. Say nothing about free trade, as that is opposed to a tariff, and a just tariff is all that will save our manufacturing establishments. As to the name of Democracy, it has been odious to me, ever since that whiskey insurrection and the Baltimore mob. The Madison war was brought on by the Democratic party, also the Seminole war, the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war; in fact, all the calamities of our country Democrats have been the leading men in all trou-Democrats have been the leading men in all trou-bles; therefore, I repudiate the name, and would prefer any other to Whig or Democrat. I should prefer Federalist; as, in order to effect any pur-pose, we must have a confederation of Whigs, Democrats, and Liberty men. Washington, the Adamses, John Jay, Roger Sherman, Dr. Frank-lin, Patrick Henry, Alexander Hamilton, and all the best patriots of our country, were Federalists and we are bound to revere their names and principles, as the founders of our Government if we can make a declaration of our principles, it they are honest and correct, and send them through the country, I believe, with God's help, enough will join to elect our next President. I feel that will join to elect our next President. I feel that our anti-elavery cause depends much upon correct principles, generally diffused in good season. I hope it will soon be started with good principles and a good name; but reject both Whig and Democrat. And may the Lord prosper our cause. I do not write this for publication, as I am not

Yours, with respect, FREEDOM MEETING AT PAINESVILLE.

competent, but simply to give you my ideas, hoping that some who are competent will start

the subject in the right way.

Pursuant to previous notice, the citizens of Lake and the adjoining counties assembled at the Court House in Painesville, May 6th, 1851, to take such action in opposition to the recent so-called peace measures, passed at the last session of the American Congress, and particularly the of the American Congress, and particularly the Fugitive Slave Law, as the importance of the subjects may demand. The meeting was called to order by E. D. Howe, Esq., and on his motion the Hon. J. P. Converse of Geauga was chosen Chairman; Lucretius Bissell of Ashtabula, Austin Richards of Geauga, and E. D. Howe of Lake, were appointed Vice Presidents, and O. P. Brown of Congregated I. S. Abbon of Lake was elected. were appointed Vice Presidents, and O. P. Brown of Geauga, and L. S. Abbon of Lake, were elected Scoretaries. J. C. Vaughn, Esq., of Cleveland, was invited to address the assembly, with which invitation he complied. Mr. Vaughan addressed the meeting eloquently, but briefly.

On motion, Uri Seeley, Erastus Spencer, B. W. Richmond, J. F. Asper, J. C. Vaughn, J. F. Morse, J. M. Brown, and B. B. Hunter, were appointed

committee on resolutions. George Bradburn of Massachusetts, being present, was loudly called for to make a speech, but, on account of the state of his health, was unable to do so. J. R. Giddings then took the stand, at the call of the meeting and spoke for some hours. Mr. Giddings's speech was worthy the man and the occasion.

The committee on resolutions submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopt-

Resolved, That we will not, for slaveholders or slavery, abandon the Union, but will fight on and fight ever, for Freedom and the rights of man, as the best means of saving the Union from the destructive influences and reckless policy of the dvocates of the lower law.

no power to pass any law for the rendition of fugitive slaves, as the fugitive clause, so called, is only a compact between the States.

Resolved, That the action under this slave law has not changed our early opinions of that detestable and abominable law; but, as we are true to Freedom and man, we now, more than ever, detest, abhor, and utterly repudiate, that pretended law, and will do all we can to make the political graves of all who assisted in its passage, or consent thereto, or any who will assist in its execution

Resolved, That, as freemen, we demand of Con-gress that the Fugitive Law and all proceedings taining thereto be expunged from the records f the nation.

Resolved, That the General Government, by lending its influence and its officers to put into force the slave-catching law, has far transcended its power and duty, and has by such a course

ts power and duty, and the by such a course become a usurper, and stands opposed to liberty.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the election of Charles Sumner to the United States Senate; that it is a glorious comment on the conduct of Web-ster, and the operation of the lower law, in the remanding of Sims to a life of bondage.

Resolved, That Massachusetts is now entitled to the forgiveness invoked in the following lines of

Lowell-She is kneeling with the rest.'

Resolved, That we recommend an early nomina-tion of candidates for President and Vice President, that a place of refuge may be furnished for the multitudes of "fugitives" from the other

parties.

Resolved, That we recommend a Mass Convention of the friends of Freedom on the Western Reserve, to be held at Ravenna, on the 25th of June next.

Resolved, That we ask the citizens of Ravenna

to appoint the appropriate committees and make the requisite arrangements. Resolved, That we recommend each county in the State to hold county conventions, to effect a county organization of Free-Soilers in every county in the State, previous to the 25th of June.

Mr. Bradburn, being again called, spoke for a

ew moments only.

Voted, that the proceedings be published in all the papers on the Reserve, and the National Era. Adjourned sine die.

THE STAR AND THE STREAM. A STORY FOR CHILDREN.

Before the door of a pretty cottage, sat a little boy and girl. The day had been wild and

Bright hours atoned for dark ones past." The evening came on calm and beautiful; the atmosphere was peculiarly clear, and the deep blue of the sky was only broken by a few white The blustering, surly wind had died away into a gentle whisper, and was now dallying with the wild flowers that sprung up, unheeded, amid the long meadow-grass. The trees cast a gigantic shadow athwart the tiny stream,

low dreamy sound caused by the undulating

Slowly she was going up, And a star or two beside." "Look, Annie," said the boy, eagerly, "oh, look at that star. There it is, peeping up behind the mountain—how bright! how bright!" and he clapped his hands in delight too great

And nowhere did abide :

"The moving moon went up the sky,

For a long time the children gazed, without speaking, at the twinkling star, which appeared to them to rise and sink behind the top of their

favorite hill. "Willie, do you love the moon?" said his little sister, quietly—so quietly it was almost a whisper. "I do!"

whisper. "I do!"
"And so do I!" replied the boy, warmly. "Do you love the moon or the star the best?"

"The moon or the star," repeated the boy slowly, in a puzzled tone. "Love the moon or the star the best? Why, Annie, what made you think of that?" "Oh! I think of it every night, and I love the little star better than the big bright moon, and I dreamed about it last night. Come in and ask mamma which she The sun shone brightly on the home of the

little girl and boy next morning, and all was life and bustle. The cows were lowing in a neighboring field and clustering round the pad-dock, impatient to be relieved of their liquid load; the birds, up early to greet the rising sun, were raining down melody from the bosom of a sheltering cloud, and herbs and flowers were sending up their fragrant morning incense to the sky. The smoke ascended from the cot-tage chimney in spiral lines, that grew broader and fainter as it mounted, and at last, floating off, contributed to swell a cumulous cloud that was hovering above the horizon. * * * Fresh and happy the children set off for school. The thoughtful look that lay upon their childish features, as they had gazed at the moon and star, had vanished, and was replaced

by a more animated every-day expression. Their talk was now of lessons and classes, and, as they strolled on, plucking a leaf or flower from the pleasant hawthorn hedges that bor-dered the road, and flung their perfume far and wide, a keen observer could have detected one angry spot in the hearts of both. A vindictive older than either, had exulted. schoolmate, older than either, had exulted, the day before, in no unmeasured terms, over Willie, when reprimanded by his teacher for inattention. This was but one of a series of annoyances that went on, day by day, becoming more aggravated, until Willie's dislike was ripening into hatred; and Annie entered too deeply into all his feelings not to dislike his tormenter with her whole heart. The day did not pass over without its meed of sorrow to our little friend—far from it. James Wood was more insulting than ever—misrepresented something Willie had said the day before of his teachers, induced several of his classmate to desert him, and called him a milk-sop, a great girl, and other names, until Willie reddened to the temples, and Annie cried with vexation.

Their mother knew by their flushed cheeks and moist, but flashing eyes, that something had occurred in school to grieve and vex them, and as she had the clue to it, she guessed pretty correctly what it was. But she took no notice The agitated voices became firm, the flush passed from the cheek and the moisture from the eye, but she asked no questions, and made no remark. She occupied them until the evening closed in, and the deepening sky showed ittle white round specks, that an observant eye alone could distinguish, but which, in the dark ness, would shine out stars unmistakeably. The sun set in a flood of glory, and left a trail of light behind. "Dying day died like the dolphin," the sunset grew paler and paler, the warm, bright colors faded, the glow was gone, and "all was gray."

The children sat in mute and quiet expecta tion. They were glad when the shadows en-circled hill and vale; gladder still when the pathway that led through the field to the high road became indistinct, and nothing was seen save the glittering streamlet and the sparkling

They looked for a few moments, and then hurried away.
"I don't want to look at the stars any mor I don't care for them to-night. I don't think anything about them," said Willie. "I can't think of nothing but James Wood. I'll tell His sister drew closer to him.

This, though uttered in a subdued tone, had a vehemence that was startling in one of his age.
"I'll not dream about the stars to-night, Willie: that I know. I'll just dream about

that odious—"
"Hush!" said Willie, "here's mother." Mrs. Mildmay was graver than usual, as she sat down and placed the children beside her. "Watching the stars?" she said. "I would not wonder if you dreamed of the stars. But come, I have nothing to do to-night, so I will tell you a dream I once had about a star, when I was a very little girl."

The children were all delighted attention they forgot, in one moment, James Wood and all the grief he had caused them, and bent for-

ward in listening eagerness.
"You know that I had a step-sister." "Oh yes, and we know that she was very "Yes, my dear, so she was; but I must tell

you that I was very wicked, and almost hated her, and that was very bad. I had fallen asleep one night, crying, for I was very unhappy, and thought I stood by a broad and rapid river. was so clear I could see to the bottomplancing pebbles and beauteous shells, of every shape and hue, were there distinctly visible shes, large and shall, shot past with arrowy swiftness; some sported in the shallow, and others sought the deep pools. I thought it was evening—such an evening as this—the moon had not risen, but the stars were shining brightly. The bed of the river was not level, like that of your pretty brook, for it rolled its waters down the side of a gentle declivity, which, of course, added to the rapidity of its current, and yet, though it moved rapidly onwards, it was calm and unruffied as a standing pool. Small, ithe shrubs bent over it; wild flowers wer mirrored in its placid surface, and its banks were fringed with luxuriant grass, whose deep

green was reflected in its waters. I saw al this at a glance, and I heard the river brawling further down-"The gentle river," said Annie, sorrowfully "Yes, darling! the gentle river was brawl ing loudly, and became noisier as it proceeded.

I turned to look, but, instead of delicate shrubs, tall trees were standing, whose branches inter acing, cast a gloom athwart it, and intercepted

the views. Still, through many a leafy vista, I could see the glancing river, hurrying on with wild impetuosity to the brow of a precipice over which it dashed. A subterranean chan el received it, and I saw it no more. Beauti ful as the spot was, and indelibly as it is impressed on my memory, I thought not of it then. One brief glance sufficed to take in all I have described, and then my attention became riveted on one object. A star, brighter than he evening star when brightest, was above me, shining in the zenith. The other stars were dim in comparison, and I could but gaze on it and its radiant reflection in the liquid mirror below. I knew not which was most "Even as I looked, a change came over the

scene, sudden and complete. We may feel terrified or delighted, glad or sorry, in a dream, but there is one feeling no dream, however strange, can excite, and that is surprise. You stand me, Annie?" "Oh, yes, mamma, I do. I was not sur-prised the other night to see my star come down

o me."
"You do, I know, Willie? Well, I wasn" surprised by the change, great though it was. The tranquil, limpid river was black and turgid; the wild flowers were sullied and torn up by the roots, and the shrubs were leafless, as if by the roots, and the shrubs were leaness, as if the blasts of many a "drear-nighted Decem-ber" had whistled through them. The pure, transparent waters—where were they? And the dancing star? Gone, gone! I felt that nothing could bring them back, and I felt that nothing could compensate for their loss.

that gurgled on, adding its sweet prattling noise, as it played around a stone or pebble, to the sough of the bending branches, and the

flection of the glorious orb above ? I shrank CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT. myself.
"What! the river, on which I could no

bear to look, thus favored! The full glory of the dazzling star poured out for it as lovingly as when the clear, calm waters gave back its image undimmed! And why could I not look upon it? True, its beauty was gone, its unsullied purity was gone—but the star I loved shone there, and better still, though sullied and impure, it gave back its image, broken, indeed, and faint, as the remembrance of a dream within a dream, but still a reflection, or rather a something, by which I knew the star was shin-

"A sound like nothing I had ever heard filled the air around me—a low, murmuring, melodious sound,

" As if a rush of angel's wings Passed musically by ;" And ever and anon, as if it were the refrain to

a song, I heard these words: Despise not the river, for there shines the star, Its flowers are all dead, And their perfume is fled.

And darkness and discord its loveliness mar. Yet despise not the river, for there shines the star "With these words ringing in my ears, l wakened. Now, Willie, read me my dream."
"O, dear mother, I know very well what it means. I shall never hate James Wood again,

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS.

him for the star's sake."-Selected.

no matter what he does to me. I shall love

THE undersigned, having had several years' experience. In one of the public Departments of Washington, offer his services to claimants for military and naval pensions invalid pensions, bounty land, &c. His experience an practical acquaintance with the minor details of business transacted in the accounting offices, and his knowledge of the deci-ions made in the adjudication of claims, enable his to offer his services with the confident assurance of procuing early and satisfactory action on all claims presented by him.

him.

He will give his personal attention in the settlement call claims against the United States—such as expense in curred in the organization of volunteers; accounts of recruiting officers; claims for horses lost or property destry and privates respicated or universations compulsaries.

curred in the organization of volunteers; accounts of recruiting officers; claims for horses lost or property destryed; privateer pensions; quartermasters, commissaries, and
wagon masters' accounts; extra pay, back pay, rejected
claims, and claims before Congress.

Naval Pensions.—In all cases where any officer, seaman,
marine, engineer, fireman, or oad heaver, belonging to the
United States navy, has died in the naval service of a wound
received, or disease contracted, in the line of duty, leaving
a widow or minor children, there is more or less pension
due, the amount depending upon the circumstances of each
particular case

Mexican War.—in case of any officer or soldier, either of
the regular army or volunteers, who died in the service
during the late war with Mexico, or after leaving the service, of wounds received or diseases contracted in said service, eving a widow, or children under sixteen years of
age, there is a pension due to such widow or children.
It may be further stated, as a general rule, that in all cases where any officer of the regular army, or any officer or
private soldier of the militia, including rangers, sea-foncibles, or volunteers, either in the war of 1812 or at any subsequent time, has died of wounds received in actual service,
leaving a widow, or children under sixteen years of age,
there is a pension due to such widow or children, or widow
and children, as the case may be, if it has never been received.

Invalid Pensions.—All officers and privates, whether of

ived.

Invalid Pensions.—All officers and privates, whether of Involute Pensions.—All omeers and privaces, whether the army, navy, mitties, or volunteers, who have been at any time disabled in the service by wounds received or disease contracted while in the line of duty, are entitled to pensions, the amount depending upon the rank of the invalid and the degree of disability.

In many of the public offices, and in the Pension Office

who is thoroughly acquainted with that branch of business. All letters addressed to A. M. GANGEWER, Washing ton, D. C., (the postage being paid) making inquiries in regard to claims, will be promptly attended to. Claims for pension, back pay, and extra pay, will be attended to without charge, unless they are successfully proseouted in which case he will charge a reasonable per centage upon the sum recovered. which case he will charge a reasonable per centage upon the sum recovered.

Persons writing to him in regard to claims, should communicate all the facts of the case, in as full a manner as possible. Especially, in all claims for pension, extra or back pay, or bo...ty lands, the name of the officer or soldier, the time and place of his enlistment, the company and regiment in which he served, the length of time he served, &c., should be fully stated.

He will send forms and instructions, when sufficient facts are communicated to enable him to determine what.

He will send forms and instructions, when sufficient facts are communicated to enable him to determine what laws are applicable to the case.

A. M. GANGEWER, March 13, 1851.—6m

References — Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmot, Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin; Hon. Elits Lewis, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carliele, Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and the accounting officers generally.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE,
Incorporated by the Etate of New Jersey,
A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States, situated two miles south of Woodbury, the county town of Gloucester county, New Jersey, and five miles from Red Bank, is now in successful operation, for the curs of Gout, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Piles, Prolapsus Uteri, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Drunkenness, Insanity, and Scrofulous, Nervous, Febrile, and Cutaneous Diseases.

This Institution was built expressly for the purpose of a Water Cure Establishment, is capable of accommodating water Cure kessolishment, is capable of accommonating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with eater of the purest quality.

The location has been selected for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, the inexhaustible supply of water, its

The location has been selected for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, the inexhaustible supply of water, its proximity to the city, and the advantages which it offers for fully carrying out the principles and practices of the Water Cure; and, owns to the mildness of the climate, it is kept open all the year, winter as well as summer.

The main outliding is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and plauted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

dred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water earried off by drains under ground, (the Dector being very particular to have every part kept clean and is good order.)

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill. There are thirteen of these springs not far distant from each other, but five of them are capable of keeping the reservoir containing they overflowing. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream failing from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

Below the water works, further down the hill, stands the swimming bath, with a stream of water constant y passing the contribution.

THE BATHING DEPARTMENT THE BATHING DEPARTMENT
Consists of a two-story building, connected with the main
building by an enclosed gallery or passage—containing large
packing rooms, bathing rooms, donches, (rising and falling,)
plunge baths, half baths, sitz baths, foot baths, &c. &c.
A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those
needing that kind of treatment are invited to call and see
for themselves.

needing that kind of treatment are invited to can and see for themselves.

The servants and bath attendants have been selected with the greatest care, and are all accustomed to the economy of a hydropathic establishment.

Parkeville is about nine miles from Philadelphia, surrounded by a flourishing neighborhood of industrious and enterprising farmers. Communication may be had with the city, either by water or otherwise, several times daily. There are churches and schools in its immediate vicinity. The managers, while they offer the advantages of their institution to the diseased, would also tender them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

TERMS. TERMS.

Ten dollars per week, or thirty-five dollars per month

Ten dollars per week, or thirty-five dollars per month, which include board, treatment, and all other charges except washing. Those requiring extra accommodation will be charged accordingly.

Persons at a distance can obtain the opinion of the Resident Physician, as to the probable effect of the water treatment, by enclosing ten dollars, accompanied by a written statement of their case.

Application to be made to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary, SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary, Santh Fourth street. Philadeiphia.

SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary, 58 South Fourth street, Philadeiphia. Patients will be expected to bring with theff two line theets, two large weollen blankets, four comfortables, ar ialf a dozen crash towels, or these can be purchased at the half a dozen crash towels, or these can be purchased at the Institute.

Such as wish to keep their own horses at Parkeville, can have them well taken care of at reasonable prices.

DRUNKENNESS is a physical disease, and can certainly be cured in almost every case, however inveterate, by a proper and scientific use of water, provided the patient has sufficient vitality to produce the necessary reaction, and is sincerely destrous to overcome the almost "irresistible inclination for strong drink".

Do not wait until your affection becomes public; the moment you (or your friends) discover a desire for stimulating drinks, or for opiates of any kind, or for tobacco in any form, apply without hesitation—the earlier, the more speedy the cure.

The inclination for stimulants, opiates, narcotics, &c., an be entirely removed, even where they have been resort

an be entirely removed, even where they have been resid to for the relief of pain, (which can generally be assua

by the water treatment, without can generally be assunged by the water treatment, without recourse to those poisonous substances)

INSANITY, no matter how excited or depressed the patient may be, when not caused by organic destruction of some important part, can generally be cured by rational and mild treatment at this institution. Such patients will have all the benefits of an asylum and the comforts of a home, with skillful, kind, and attentive nurses.

Separate Buildings, apart from the main building, are provided for the above-mentioned classes of patients, where they can, if necessary, be entirely private and unobserved by others.

One of the wards is appropriated to ORTHOPIEDIC OR MECHANICAL SURGERY, for distorted limbs, &c., where the knife is entirely dispensed with, aided by hydriatic treatment when necessary.

Finding, from the number of patients heretofore sent by some of the most eminent physicians, here and elsewhere, that there is a disposition on the part of the Medical Prefession to patronize an institution like this, where the medical and surgical departments are under the direction of regularly educated physicians, and where nothing that savors of quackery is allowed, and ware of the difficulty of administering the water treatment in private practice, the board of managers are willing to make satisfactory arrangeyors of quackery is allowed, and aware of the difficulty of administering the water treatment in private practice, the board of managers are willing to make satisfactory arrangements (pecuniary and professional) with physicians sending patients to Parkeville Institute.

March 6.

PROGRESS PAMPHLETS. nothing could bring them back, and I felt that nothing could compensate for their loss.

"And then I loathed the river with a feeling inexpressibly deep, and turned from it, that my eyes might be no more offended by its deformity. But, at the moment, a something in the middle of the stream, too dim to be called bright, arrested my attention. What could it be? Surely, not the star. One rapid glance above, and there was no room for doubt. Brightly as ever, there it shone. And that dim brightness, that faded splendor—was it the re-

THE above Establishment, having been put in fine order, is now convening its fourth season. The success which has atterned thus far enables the subscriber to say with confidence and who wish to make a practical application of the Wait. Sure Treatment, that they can pursue it here under the most favorable suspices for the removal of disease. The location, aithough in the immediate vicinity of one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still very retired. The water is very pure, soft, and abundant. The charge for board, medical advice, and all ordinary attendance of nurses, is \$8 per week, payable weekly.

May 1—3m T. T. SEZLYE, M. D., Proprietor.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF HENRY CLARE, a native of London, about thirty years of age, who enlisted in the United States navy in 1840 or 1841, and is probably still in that service. It is betieved that he married his wife in the city of Washington or in the District of Columbia, some seven or eight years ago. Any member of his wife's family or other person, who may know anything of him and of his present situation, by leaving the information with the Editor of this paper, will confer a great favor upon his sister,

Amesbury, Mass., March 10, 1851. Mar. 20.

HAVE just received and offer for sale a lot of these seeds
which I believe to be in every way reliable.
They were gathered during the present winter by Mr.
James Sumpter, of Union county, Indians, who went out to
Texas for the express purpose of procuring good seed for
his own planting. his own planting.

His knowledge of the hedging business, and personal in-

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

His knowledge of the hedging business, and personal interest in the matter, are sufficient guarantee that every precaution has been used to select none but seeds of undoubted vitality, and that the proper care has been taken in their collection and preservation.

As I have no other seed on hand, purchasers can depend upon having their orders filled from this lot; and I shall be pleased to furnish samples, by mail or otherwise, to all who desire to test its quality.

Printed directions for cultivation accompany each parcel sold.

Rortheast corner of Main and Lower Market March 13—9t streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. CAHILL TOLMAN,

CAHILL TOLMAN,

COMMISSION Merchant and Manufacturers' Agent
for the sale of every description of PLAIN AND
PAINTED WOODEN WARE. Particular attention
given to shipping goods promptly, at the lowest rates, to
any part of the country. Orders solicited.

No. 5 Canal and No. 12 Merrimae streets, Boston, Massachusetts.

HOOKER & HAWLEY, TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Connecticut.

JOHN HOOKER.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

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Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Thin
and Chestnut Streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North 83 S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Sub-scription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston, Journal Building, is also agent for the National Era.

DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC, Xenia, Ohio, WILL take acknowledgments, depositions, affidavits, and

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(7) Office—Galloway's Buildings, up stairs—corner room.

Sept. 19—1y FANCY SILK GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

J. K. Moll. WAIN & SON, Philadelphia. No. 3 Bank
J. street, importers and dealers in Fringes, Gimpe, and
Buttons, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Purse Twist Combs,
Streel Beads, Spool Cotton, Tapes, Needles, Pins, Bobbins,
&c. &c. &c. &c. WATSON & RENWICK, WASHINGTON, D. C., A GENTS for procuring Patents in the United States and foreign countries.

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July 18.

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May 23—17

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THE American and Foreign Anti-Stavery Society have coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanae has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation the year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

The Almanae is handsomely printed, on finer paper than usual, with well-executed wood engravings, prepared expressly for it, illustrating the escape of Henry Rox Brown.

sides the Catendar, which is equal in all resp the American Tract Society's Almanac for Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanac cont of interesting and valuable reading and stati of an anti-slavery character, selected and o prices will be as follows: For one thousand copies For one hundred copies For one dozen copies

For a single copy - 05

The friends of the cause are earnestly invited to co-operate in giving a wide circulation to the Almanne, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is auggested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred Almanaes packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. This mode of conveyance is better than the post office, as every Almanae sent by mall, whatever the distance, costs two and a half cents. ents.

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ceuts.
A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale as the Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made; and books and pamphlets can be sent with the Almanacs, without much, if any, additional expense.

Orders, enclosing payment, in bank notes or post office stamps, may be addressed to WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, for doors east of William st. Aug. 8. 48 Beekman st., a few do N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanae is not to make money, but diffuse useful information.

ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY.

(THE USE OF THE KNIFE DISPENSED WITH)

THE managers of the Parkeville Institute (near Philadelphia) have opened a ward in that Institution, for the ours of DEFORMITIES OF THE HUMAN RODY, such ascurved spine, crooked limbs, deformed bones, elub feet and all diseases of an analogous character, and also hernis, or rupture, by means which render a resort to the use of the knife unnecessary. These patients will be under the charge of an experienced and skillful Orthopædic Surgeon, (Dr. T. F. Cullen.) who was for four years a pupil of the late celebrated Dr. HEBER CHASE, of Philadelphia, and who has for the last ten years devoted thimself to this specially. brated Dr. Heart Consequences, of interest of this specialty.

Persons at a distance can consult with Dr. Cullen, by letter, describing the case and enclosing after of ten dollars, directed to the care of Samuel Webb, Secretary, No. 88 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, to whom all applications for admission are to be made.

T. F. CULLEN, M. D.,

Visiting Surgeon.

BENNETT'S NATIONAL SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
One door east of Z. D. Gilman's Drug Store,

EXHIBITION FREE.

TO meet the increasing patronage of this establishment, the Sitting and Exhibition Rooms have been enlarged, and fitted up in a style second to none in this country. It was necessary, also, to have more assistance in the operating department; and I have therefore associated with me Mr. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable us to rating department; and I have therefore associated with me Mr. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable us to maintain the present popularity of this Gallery Some valuable additions to the colection of specimens have been recently made, among which we will mention that of JENNY LIND, taken from life; one of AMIN HEY, Turkish Envoy; and one, from a Daguerrectype taken in Rome, of Powers's statue of JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The collection of the United States Senate, intended for exhibition at the World's F.ir, to be held in London in Myster, will be complete in a few days, a part of which may be seen at this time.

Having a superior Sky-Light, and one of the best German Cameras, capable of taking portraits twelve times the usual size, and twice the size of any in this city, toge her with a constant and successful practice for the last twelve years, we feel condident in being able to furnish Daguerrectype to those who may want them, which, for beauty of tone, clearness of impression, life-like expression, grace and ease of one second, enabling parents to supply themselves with perfect Daguerrectypes of their little ones, of all ages.

127 Miniatures neatly set in lockets, breast, ins, finger rings, and aettings furnished, if desired.

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